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"The favorable reception given by the Public to the first edition of this work, has induced the author to publish a second edition, which has been carefully revised and corrected; and some Judicial, Medical, and Mercantile Phrases added for the use of every European on his arrival in any part of India,—whereas the first edition was only intended for Military Officers."

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R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

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THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

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Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

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Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors [illegible] for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
on Demand
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities, negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
Do.	on Demand do.	1s.	11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

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Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

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KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 10th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

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LIVERPOOL ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ..1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 200 [illegible]

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d.
On demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

New Advertisements.

CONSIGNEES OF 12 CASES (C) shipped by CUTLER & Co., Calcutta, per Ship *Hyderee*, are informed that the Cases are now lying at the Custom House, at the risk of the Consignees.
DAVID CRICHTON, Captain of the *Hyderee*.

NOTICE.—SHAREHOLDERS in the BOMBAY CONTRACT and BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED,) are requested to SIGN THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, now lying at the Office of Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, and pay the deposits due on their Shares, on or before Thursday, the 20th instant., otherwise they will be liable to forfeiture.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HURRYCHUND RUGOONATHJEE *alias* CHUNDOO RUGHOONATHJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, hath contracted with VENAEK PANDOORUNG to sell to him all that PIECE or PARCEL of LAND or Ground, or Oart, with Cocoanut and other Trees growing thereon, with a Chawl, Gardener's House, and a Hut standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church, without the Fort, and which Oart is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 685, and the said Chawl is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 135; all and every persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.
KELLY AND HORE, Solicitors for the Purchasers.
Bombay Green, 12th August 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Eulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK WILL BE OPENED on the 1st proximo, for the transaction of local Banking business in all its branches. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Chairman.
Bombay, 12th August 1863.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be procured of us only.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS. J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

Notices.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas. COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM HOVENDEN THACKER is admitted a partner in our Firm.
Bombay, 11th Aug. 1863. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MR. HENRY BLOIS HAWKINS TURNER, is authorized to sign [illegible]
[illegible] August 1863. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. W. VON HAFEN has retired from our Firm, and CEASES from this date TO SIGN for the same at Bombay. HAHN KUHN & Co.
Kurrachee, 27th July 1863.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

TO BE LET BY CONTRACT, the BUILDING of 240 BALLAST WAGGONS. Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Engineer in Chief, Lallbagh. Tenders to be addressed until the 15th instant to the Managing Agent, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders wanted for filling in Road Approaches and for filling and emptying Waggons, Engine power being supplied by the Company. Particulars on application at the Office of the Engineer-in Chief, Lallbagh. Tenders to be addressed to the Managing Agent who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.

The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sadasheoghur, and Colombo. On the Eastern Coast Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras and Tuticorin with permission to call at False Point, Poonie, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WANTED.—A MESSMAN, by the officers of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment: no one need apply unless willing to accompany the Regiment to Neemuch.
JOHN DE VITRE, Captain,
Mess President H. M.'s 103rd Regt.
Colaba, 10th August 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-53 „ „
On Demand ..... „ 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 7 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 8 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th June 1863.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 13th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	175 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	70 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	50 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	160 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	158 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	......	8 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,200 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share.	Rs. 12,400 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 7,000 pm. p. share
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 32,000 } pm
Do. do. B. „	5,000	......	
Frere Press Co.	250	......	Rs. 1,500 „
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	500	......	Rs. 2,200 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 75 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 500 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 250 prem.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	7,500	......	Rs. 1,000 prem.
[illegible] Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 29,000.
[illegible] Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disct.
[illegible] Warehouse	...	......	Rs. 200 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible] Per Cent. Transfer Loan ... 104
Loan 1835-36 } 99
Loan 1842-43
Loan 1854-55
[illegible] Per Cent. Loan ... 100
[illegible] Half Per Cent. Loan ... 118 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible] ... Rs. 10-4
[illegible] Notes ... 10-3
[illegible] ... 240
[illegible] ... 390
Mexican Dollars ... 225
German Crowns ... 213
Five-Franc Pieces ... 208
Bar Silver ... 10½
Gold Leaf ... 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed) ... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
„ (Seed) ... £2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China ... }
To Clyde ... } No offers.
To Hull ... }
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18.

(PRICES CURRENT (11th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.) ... Rs. 492 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.) ... „ 488 to 490
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ... „ 490 to 491
New Oomravuttee ... „ 450 to 445
New Compta ... „ 460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned ... „ 550 to 552
New Barsee and Nuggur ... „ 440 to 445
New Veeravul ... „ 435 to 440
New Khandeish ... „ 425 to 430
New Poratchee ... „ 445 to 450
New Accote ... „ 455 to 460
New Mangalore ... „ 448 to 450
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,615.
SEED.—Linseed, Khandeish ... Rs. 7 to 7-1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black ... „ 32 to 33
and White) ... „ 35 to 36

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 11	Nasaree	Nacoda	Juddah 13 July.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug 12	Louisa	Seawcroft	Calcutta.
	Mary Stenhouse	Finlay	Liverpool via Calcutta.
	Colonel Ledyard	Wells	Moulmain.
	Shah Jehan	White	Calcutta via Andaman Islands.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Nasaree*, from Juddah.—209 pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Shah Jehan*, to Calcutta via Andaman Islands.—165 convicts and 51 sepoys.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST 1863.
For London.

City of Glasgow.—4 cases Peacocks' Feathers, Rustomjee Nowrojee; 44 cases Bloodstones, 55 cwt., Byramjee Furdoonjee and Co.
Cyclops.—19 packages Antimony, 70 cwt., Gray and Co.

For Liverpool.

John Lynn.—600 bags Sursceseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.
Floating Light.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Goculdass Liladhur.
England.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

For Hongkong

Steamer *Emeu.*—14 Chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewdut Premsook; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Momud Dama; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Habibbhoy; 9½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Moteelall; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esmall Hubib; 10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Soomar and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Baldew Sewnarayen; 21½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Emeu*—2 cases Country Double Harness, Jones.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	Bombay.
3. Goolanar	} Bombay Harbour.
4. Hugh Rose	}
5. Snake	}
6. Zenobia	}

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. July 18)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co.
525 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
998 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co.(c.l.May 28)
617 Grefve Berg, (Russian)—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1083 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon&Co.(c. l. May27)
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.
1345 Zobeah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
FOR AKYAB.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
LONDON VIA TUTICORIN.
882 Cyclops, Cordiron—Grey & Co. (c. l. August 6)
FOR MOULMEIN.
982 Miriam, Rhind—Lawrence & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
748 Art Union, W. W. Morrison—B. H. Cama & Co.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 6)
983 Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Aug. 6)
706 Thames—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
573 Mary Crocker, Stuber—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Aug. 7)
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
364 Lezard, Rabero—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
FOR PENANG.
988 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
FOR BUSHIRE.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow—David Sassoon & Co.
FOR CHINA.
907 Emeu (s), D. Rennoldson—P. & O. Co. (c. l. August 6)
FOR COCHIN AND COAST.
450 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co (c. l. August 12)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
504 Athate Rahamon, Delange—H. M. Hoossein.(c.l. Aug.)
NOT FIXED.
492 Adelaide, Cooper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Castum Natha.
700 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
810 Blencathra, Mossess—Ewart Latham & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.
856 Clarendon, Dougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
450 Coringa, (s) Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.(in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
620 Hyderee, Criston.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.
376 Jodal Manan, Grant.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Keratta Roodreen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
508 Kossuth, J. Bennett.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
Nasaree, Nacoda.
410 Ophir, Miles.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
932 Princess Somawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
593 Sea Lion, (a) Alexander—D. P. Bramhall.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.
1132 Sirocco, Roy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1178 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co.
410 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—W. Nicol & Co.
310 Zodiaque, Gandner—Volkart Brothers.

P. & O. CO.'S STEAMERS.

700 Azof, (Refitting.)
2010 China, R. Curling.
1538 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
969 Norna, Bain.
1646 Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1500 Salsette, H. W. King.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dover Court, Heigh.
867 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsetjee & Co.
FOR COAST.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidbetter & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Launceston (Prus.) Beater,—Fleming & Co.
FOR BOMBAY.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
750 Chapman, Harland. May 20
815 City of Carlisle, Pen[illegible].
710 Coleroon, Hall. July 15
1045 Conne[illegible], Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
Confidence, Heily.
1153 East, Boyd.
890 Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co. May 25
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.
1168 Glasgow, Taylor. June 18
920 Glentana, Vale—Ewart, Latham & Co. June 14
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M. St. Assaye.
774 Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co. May 28
1086 Marian Moore, Monce.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan. May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co. June 10
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownuggree. July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie.
890 Stamboul, Towar.
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co. May 27
799 Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.
045 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1001 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co. July 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
033 Aaron Brown, Rogers. April 30
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. June 19
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co. June 5
904 Baron Renfew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co. May 5
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1282 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co. July 2
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co. July 3
1059 Charger, Smyth. June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
1478 Cimber. Copperholdt
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co. July 14
760 Dorothy.
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter. April 20
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.
937 Flower of the Forest, Walker.
1333 Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co. June 20
1283 Hahneman, Philips. May 18
815 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.
1094 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co. June 14
952 Indian Queen, Jago.
1198 James Smith, Savoury. May 30
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co. June 30
Jduna, Sandberg.
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co. June 29
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co. May 9
1286 Lancastrian—G. S. King & Co. June 3
1065 Margaret, Faulkner.
Mariata, Brown.
[illegible] Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co. June 4
[illegible]
807 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.
1082 Palinurus, Tegan.
1117 Protector, Clark.
737 Radnagore, Cook.
789 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. May 18
1220 Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.
261 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.
War Cloud, Logan.
FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.
Fairy Rock, Robilliard.
346 Jumna, Phillips. July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.
909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co. June 25
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
Baron Macauley, Cunningham. July 3
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 9
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
Clasomerdon, Gibson.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright. April 9
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co. May 22
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
1669 Oriental, Ballard. April 27
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,
Sillery, W. Maculey.
FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.
1100 Eldorado, Hayes.
560 Tallulas, Percival. June 28
FROM BANGKOK.
890 Prince of Wales, Wincklers.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Hayes.
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle. April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick. May 22
960 Falkland, Pender.
346 Jane Francis, McIntosh. May 28
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey. April 19
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.
750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
FROM SYDNEY.
830 Fairlie, Stephens. June 17
FROM SUNDERLAND.
867 Mogul. July 3
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine.
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.
1199 Baden. July 3
460 Chasley.
780 Manlius.
FROM THE CLYDE.
990 City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co. June 2
990 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark&Co. July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co, May 6
FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.
820 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.
FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.
1054 Madeline.
FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.
600 Relief, Sorby.
1245 Istamboul, Deuchars.
1350 Golden South.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.
FROM CHINA.
Avabhoy, Marr,
1200 Gorilla, Hill.
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy.
FROM CALCUTTA.
467 Astero'd, Gardener.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co.
1243 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Clymene.
Day Dream.
1440 Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co. June 29
908 Esmeralda (a.) June 20
894 Futahool Aziz.
Good Success.
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.
1306 Inkermann, Grant—Coupland & Co. July 18
Jehan Geer.
804 Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co. June 24
Leucothea.
664 Mary Ann.
434 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. July 29
1431 Pera.
523 Quickstep.
347 Rohamanee. April 17
806 Shen Shah.
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1092 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 17
FROM BUSHIRE.
651 Diligentia, Porter—Finlay, Clark & Co.
FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.
1400 Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co. (put back) June 6
399 Angele.
FROM MOULMEIN.
633 Faize Allum.
1163 India, Guthrie.
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.
592 Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
631 Raritan, Bliss. April 25
FROM SINGAPORE.
765 Faize Allum.
FROM HONGKONG.
Indore (s).

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
396 Briarley. July 15
548 Melody, Janes. June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall.
FROM THE CLYDE.
783 Assaye, Andrews. July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth. May 16
515 Glenmessen, Burt. June 29
364 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June 28
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.
489 Nyssas, Hutchison.
Roxana, Spittal. June 29
FROM SUNDERLAND.
675 Alipore, Fleming & Co. July 10
Appolino, Weighell.

FROM LONDON.

477 Albion, Hughes.
Chunera, Mott.
533 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co. April 18
657 Elinor Bowden. May 5
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, June 3
Mudge, Stewart.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of August 2, announced the arrivals of the *Southern Cross, Le Beaumanoir, Princess Royal, Alameda, Pride of Canada, Tornado, St. Louis, Sea Flower, India,* and *Lightning*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 5, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steam Ship *Candia*, N. Stewart, from Suez 19th, Aden 24th July, and Galle 2nd August.
DEPARTURE.—August 5, P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Candia*, Stewart, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.
Richards, Major R., 3rd Regt. N. I., off leave, from Poona.
Douglas, Lieut. G., 33rd Regt. on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 12.
Edwards, Barrack Master S., Barrack Department, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 12TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
1. Surgeon Major Trestrail, of the 18th Regt. N. I., and Ensign Stevens of the same Regiment, have been granted leave of absence, to proceed to Poona; the former from 13th to 14th instant, and the latter from 25th August to 23rd September next.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.
At Madras, on the 5th August, the wife of Mr. J. Higginbotham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
At No. 8, Elliot's Road, on the 31st July, Thomas Richard, son of Captain Patching, of the *Lady Eyre*.
At Madras, on the 3rd August, Merrydale St. John, the infant son of Mr. Andrew J. Palman, aged 10 months and 25 days.

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Emeu*, will be closed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.
Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SEDASHEWGURH MAILS.
The mails for Sedashewgurh, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, or Beypore, & Cochin, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.
Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent via Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.
A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.
As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1863.

New Moon ......Friday 14d. 6h. 53.9m. P.M.
First Qr. ......Saturday 22d. 11h. 10.7m. A.M.
Full Moon ......Saturday 29d. 1h. 46.1m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	13	Old Lammas Day.	5 42	6 28	10 34	10 53	Date 11th August. [illegible]
Fri.	14	Twilight ends at 7.45	5 42	6 27	11 12	11 30	
Sat.	15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary.	5 43	6 27	11 46	0 3	
Sun.	16	11th Sun. after Trin.	5 42	6 26	0 18	0 32	
Mon.	17	Venus rises at 8.43.	5 43	6 25	0 48	1 2	
Tues.	18	Venus sets at 8.33.	5 43	6 25	1 19	1 33	
Wed.	19	Mars rises [illegible] 47 m.	5 43	6 24	1 51	2 6	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 13th.—Pitt's India Bill passed, 1784.—Queen Adelaide born, 1792.—The New Poor Law Bill passed 1834.
Friday 14th.—Printing invented, 1437.—Battle of Victoria 1811.
Saturday 15th.—Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.—The Dutch Fleet captured by Admiral Elphinstone near the Cape of Good Hope, 1796.
Sunday 16th.—Ben Johnson died, 1637.
Monday 17th.—Duchess of Kent born, 1786.—Battle of Roleia, 1808.—Battle of Smolensko, 1812.
Tuesday 18th.—Dr. Beattie author of " The Minstrel," died, 1803.
Wednesday 19th.—Loss of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, *Printer and Publisher, has now been appointed Manager of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, *with authority to sign Bills and grant Receipts for monies in all Departments connected with this Press.*

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th August 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug. 7
AGRA	Aug 4	LAHORE	Aug. 1
ALLAHABAD	Aug 1	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 10	MADRAS	Aug. 6
BANGALORE	July 31	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	Aug. 3	MEERUT	Aug 1
CALCUTTA	Aug. 3	OUDH	Aug 5
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 31
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 1	RANGOON	July 16
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

THE *Friend of India* says :—" A most significant and unusually ill-written article appears in the *Times*, urging the removal of the capital of India from Calcutta, but suggesting no other resting place for the Viceroy. The *Spectator* is right in attributing it to the wounded vanity of Sir Charles Wood, and to his hate at " the only community independent enough to criticise his acts." It is a singular fact that no public opinion of any kind, besides the blundering and often selfish complaints of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is brought to bear on the Secretary of State and Council of India, except that of the large European community in Bengal. There are two unanswered and unanswerable reasons for keeping the capital in Calcutta, which will prevail above all the petty animosities of officials. The capital must have the sea near to it, to be easily defensible as well as a base of operations for action in the interior: and the capital must be at a spot as central as possible, not for the Indian peninsula merely, but for all our Eastern Empire in Southern Asia from Kurrachee to Hong-Kong. This latter consideration is always lost sight of, and it becomes the more important now that a few years will see direct communication with Hong-Kong overland by Burmah. These necessities are united in perfection in Calcutta. The heavy taxes, and the good water supply and drainage now being carried out by the new municipality, will make it a healthier city for the middle-aged members of Council sent out from England, than the Hills which are so dangerous to a new-comer." We fear the *Friend's* emphatic endorsement of the extravagant paragraph taken from its *double* on which we remarked a fortnight ago, will not do much to gain credit for its accuracy. We are a little curious to know on what authority the *Spectator* is pronounced right in attributing, to what it calls Sir Charles Wood's " wounded vanity," and " his hate at the only community independent enough to criticise his acts," the rumoured removal of the seat of Government from Calcutta? Sir Charles Wood is not very likely to communicate reasons for " his hate" to writers who seem desirous of getting a " bad eminence" by showing hate to himself; and how otherwise can the *Friend* know? His (The *Friend's*) " two unanswered and unanswerable reasons for keeping the Capital in Calcutta," will not hold water. There may be good reasons against the change, but they would need to be better than the " unanswerable" ones of our worthy contemporary. If the capital must have the sea near it to be easily defensible, as well as a base of operations for action in the interior, surely Bombay or Poona would be infinitely superior to Calcutta on such grounds, and the " consideration" which we are told is always lost sight of, about having the Capital in a spot as central as possible, " not for the Indian Peninsula merely, but for all our Eastern Empire in Southern Asia from Kurrachee to Hongkong" —is little else than ludicrous.

WE directed the attention of our readers yesterday to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Sanitary State of the Army in India, certainly one of the most remarkable reports ever laid before Parliament. Owing to the importance of the subject, its general interest, and the lucid and masterly manner in which every phase of it is handled by the Commissioners,—we propose to lay the entire report, together with the valuable precis of the evidence taken in the inquiry, before our readers in daily instalments, commencing in our present issue, as the whole will well repay careful perusal. We do not, however, intend to discuss further at present the report of the Commissioners; our object in the meantime is to draw attention to a passage in their report, on the question of sanitary administration in India, which has an important bearing on the sanitary condition of Bombay at the present moment. The Commissioners in their report state, that " at the three seats of Government, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, sanitary powers are vested in local Commissioners appointed by Government. But there appears to be no one on these Commissions specially conversant with sanitary works. For in each city the sanitary state of the population, as regards drainage, water-supply, cleansing, construction of buildings, and general sanitary arrangements, is as bad as it can well be. It is hardly an exception to this, that Bombay has recently obtained, for the first time since it came under British rule, a water-supply; or that Calcutta is about to be drained, for drainage and water-supply are only two portions of one system, and not two separate systems. Nothing has yet been done in Madras. And as sanitary measures, to be effectual, must be carried out as a whole, and not partially, it cannot be said that even the seats of Government have, up to the present time, made any efficient progress in sanitary improvement." What a reflection on our Government, after two hundred years occupation! Most true as regards Bombay, is the remark, that no one on the commission, " is specially conversant with sanitary works": not only so, but it would be most difficult to say what qualification of any sort the three present Municipal Commissioners of Bombay have, to entitle them to be on such a commission. Individually we make no doubt, they are highly respectable persons, but for the public duties they have been appointed to perform, they have never shown that they possess the least faculty. The only evidence the public have of our possessing Municipal Commissioners at all, is the occasional publication in the newspapers of silly and ridiculous minutes, which make them the laughing stock of the rest of the community. In fact our Municipal Commission would be a complete farce were it not for the otherwise serious business of our having to pay heavy taxes to it for work, which in theory the Commission is presumed to perform, but which in practice, it only bungles, in its attempts to perform. The incubus, on such a town as Bombay with its swarming population, of utterly incompetent Commissioners such as we now possess, demands the prompt and serious consideration of the Government. It is detrimental alike to the dignity of the Government and the best interests of the community, that the Municipal Commission should be in hands of persons, who, while destitute of any special fitness for the duties required of them, are otherwise wanting in the qualities that should command public respect and esteem. The Government is directly responsible for the appointment of one of the Commissioners, and practically so for the other two. No doubt, two are appointed by the Justice of the Peace, but on the other hand, these are merely the nominees of the Government. The great body of the European Justices are Government servants, all the Civil, Military, and Medical servants, besides every Tom, Dick, and Harry in a Government office, are Justices in Bombay. The few Justices that could really take an independent part, the merchants, are so occupied with their own business, that unfortunately they can never afford time to attend to the affairs of the municipality in the general interests of the community. The consequence of all this is that though there is not a great city in the world standing so urgently in need of every description of sanitary reforms, nothing is ever done. We are overridden by quacks and pretenders. Schemes of Drainage and other projected improvements abound on all hands, mostly put forth without any practical knowledge of the subject, much valuable time is lost in the discussion of them by committees generally as ignorant as the projectors, and the end of it all is—that between incapable Municipal Commissioners, and dillettanti pretenders, the sanitary condition of Bombay remains in a state " as bad as it can well be." It is high time for the Bombay Government to wake up to a proper sense of its responsibility, and put an end to such a disgraceful state of things. Never did a better opportunity present itself than now for the improvement of Bombay alike as regards the sanitary state of the population, and the architectural appearance of the city; and we trust the present Government, by promptly securing to us a proper system of drainage, cleansing, construction of buildings, and general sanitary arrangements may prove that it is in every way, equal to the occasion.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Sanitary state of Your Majesty's Army serving in India, humbly present to Your Majesty the results of our investigation, which we do in this our Report, as follows :—

The inquiry in which we have been engaged has been one of unusual extent and duration, and from its nature has led to considerable delay in preparing our Report. We had, in the first place, to lay the foundation for our inquiry by an elaborate examination of the available statistical and sanitary documents in the India House. In doing so it was perceived at the very beginning that we could not arrive at our object by taking oral evidence only, and that it would be necessary to carry out a preliminary local inquiry at all the Indian stations before a true estimate could be formed of what were the real conditions of the problem with which we had to deal. With this view a series of printed questions was drawn up and sent to all the stations to be there replied to and signed concurrently by the commanding, engineering and medical officers. We had to await the results of this part of the inquiry; and as on some important statistica points the replies from two Presidencies were incomplete, we called for futher information, which has not yet been received by us. This, together with other engagements of members of the Commission, has led to considerable but unavoidable delay, which we are grieved to say has been increased by the losses which the commission has sustained since its first meeting. The late Lord Herbert, who was our first Chairman, was compelled by official occupation, and latterly by declining health, to suspend the meetings for sometime. Previous to that period, Sir Robert Vivian had been obliged by his other duties to resign as member of the Commission, and we had further to deplore the death of Mr. Alexander, the late Director General of the Army Medical Department. To supply these losses Dr. Gibson, the present Director General, and Colonel Durand, since called to India, were added to the Commission, and Lord Stanley consented to succeed Lord Herbert as Chairman.

We have thought it necessary to make this statement to account for the lengthy period which has intervened between the date of Your Majesty's Commission and the date of this Report.

An inquiry extending over so large an area, and including so great a multiplicity of details, many of them of a minute character, has been necessarily voluminous and expensive, but the evidence which it has called forth, appears to us to be so important not only to the interests of troops serving in India, but to those inextricably interwoven with them of the native population, that we have not scrupled to publish it for official use, partly for the purpose of spreading information, and partly in order that the correctness of the statements made by us might be fully sustained by authority.

Appended to the Report we have given a precis of the evidence, and separately the oral evidence* with some important addenda made to it by the witnesses, an abstract of all the stational reports † and a valuable paper of comments on these reports, contributed, at the request of the Commission, by Miss Nightingale.

The Medical statistics for the troops of the late East India Company, and also for those of the Royal army (the latter prepared at the Army Medical Department), which follow have been drawn up from the best available data supplied partly from India, partly by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Secretary of State for India. These, together with a paper on the geographical distribution of Indian climates, prepared at our request by Mr. Glaisher, contain the main statistical facts of the inquiry. Involving a wide range of subjects, our researches have been minute, and the evidence by which our conclusions are borne out is necessarily voluminous. But we believe that the abstracts referred to contain the substance of all the facts in such a form as to render reference to the evidence almost needless, except for the purposes of verification and more minute analysis. It has been our object to present a large mass of facts and detail within as limited a compass as the nature of the questions we have discussed allowed.

In dealing with the evidence we have considered it best to arrange the facts it contains in distinct divisions, beginning with the statistics of mortality and disease. Under this head we have given,—

The strength and distribution of the army in India.

The total mortality among British troops, and at different ages and periods of service. The annual waste of life, in each year of service.

Nature of the disease occasioning the mortality, and the loss of efficiency from sickness.

We next give an estimate of the cost of placing the soldier in India, and the pecuniary loss occasioned by the present death and sick-rate.

This discussion is followed by a statistical estimate of the mortality among native troops, among natives, and among Europeans and mixed races in India.

Following on this general statistical investigation, we next give the results of our inquiries into the mortality of particular groups of stations.

Having in this manner arrived at the facts regarding mortality and disease, we next proceed to examine into the influences affecting the health of European troops, as these are described in the evidence and stational reports.

Under this part of the inquiry we have included a general discussion on the topography and climate of India.

The sanitary condition of stations, towns and bazars.

Drainage and water supply.

Construction of barracks, together with the state of their ventilation, cubic space per man, ablution and bath accommodation, cook-houses, latrines &c.

Accomodation for officers and married soldiers.

Having considered the questions arising out of the soldier's barrack accomodation, we proceed to discuss the influence of his diet, dress and duties. Next the very important subject of intemperance and its concomitants in their influence on health and efficiency, and the amount and kind of occupation and recreation provided for the soldier [illegible].

This is followed by an inquiry into the state of the hospital accommodation, including the questions of construction, ventilation, cubic space, drainage, water supply, hospital conveniences, and attendance.

The very important question of hill stations follows next in order.

And lastly the sanitary condition of native lines and hospitals.

Having completed our survey of the causes of sickness and mortality, we consider the present state of sanitary administration in India, with the improvements required to enable the causes of disease to be dealt with, and we conclude, after a recapitulation of the leading results of the inquiry, with the recommendations we have to make for improving the health of troops serving in that part of the empire.

In conformity with this arrangement of subjects, we proceed first, to discuss connectedly the facts which in this inquiry admit of numerical analysis.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The British army consisted of 227,005 officers and men on April 1st 1861; and 82,156 of them belonged to regiments in India at that date; 144,849 to regiments at home or in the colonies. The strength of the regiments serving in India was 94,829, in the previous year.

Thus a large proportion of the regiments is in India; and a still larger number may be called to that part of the empire in great emergencies.

Four regiments in eleven were serving there; so should those proportions be maintained, and every regiment go in its turn, it will be exposed 10 years in every 27½ years, or four years in eleven, to Indian influences. But as some corps never go to India, the service will fall more heavily on the rest.

The full establishment of a royal regiment in India was 1,119 (see Colonel Baker's Paper, No. 52, Appendix to Report of Commission to enquire into Organization of Indian Army) including 41 officers, 138 non-commissioned officers and drummers, 940 privates. And of this strength about 220 of each regiment in India figured in the depots at home.

The distribution of the army at the latest date (April, 1862), we will now give from the returns, including for Bengal, the non commissioned officers and men only.‡

At this date some of the changes resulting from the incorporation of the Indian Forces in the Queen's army had been carried out, and the European officers in the return amounted to 3,962, the non-commissioned officers and men to 70,489; the native officers and men to 108,382 exclusive of 11,652 men in the Punjab local force, and of numerous police corps which have been created in all the provinces.

In Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, that is, in the territory filling the vast plain of the Ganges and of the five rivers, from Calcutta and Assam to Peshawur, a force of 85,966 men were stationed, consisting of 46,290 Europeans (officers, 2,160) and 39,676 Indians.

The Presidency division extends over the whole of the populous delta of the Ganges, from the Dhumrah river to Darjeeling in the Himalayas between Nepaul and Bhotan and along the Bhamapootra to the extremities of Assam. The military force consisted of 3,583 Europeans and 6047 natives; namely, 1539 Europeans and 624 natives at Fort William and Ellipore, covering Calcutta; 580 Europeans, 708 natives at Barrackpore; 413 Europeans at Raneegunge, 297 at Berhampore, and 319 at Dacca. The Europeans at other stations were few; a corps of 1088 natives was at Assam. The Benares division consisted of 3,390 Europeans, and 3,198 natives; 1075 of the Europeans were stationed at the plateau station of Hazareebaugh, 680 at Dinapoor, 678 at Benares, 406 at Goruckpore, and the residue at four other stations. This populous district, by the side of the independent state of Nepaul, lies around the Gunduck, and the Gogra on the north, and the Sone on the south of the Ganges, which here receives their waters.

The Saugor districts in the midst of small feudatories, has 2,243 Europeans and 4,746 Indians; of the Europeans, 874 are at Jubbulpore, and 848 at Saugor. In addition here are two native corps from the Madras presidency.

In proceeding up the Ganges, the Oude and Meerut divisions, with the Gwalior on the left, and the Rohilcund division to the right, extending to the Himalayas, consist of a force of 18,987 Europeans and 13,391 Indians, 1,302 Europeans, 1,351 Indians are stationed at Gwalior; 738 Europeans, and 413 Indians at Jhansi. Oude is occupied by a strong force of Europeans, of whom 1,386 are at Allahabad, 1,294 at Cawnpore, 2,085 at Lucknow, 597 at Roy Bareilly, 1256 at Fyzabad, 799 at Gonda and 610 at Seetapore. Only 2,848 natives of India are in Oude: and 554 Europeans, 302 Indians, in the Rohilcund district, are at Shahjehonpore; 1074 Europeans are at Bareilly, 406 at Moradabad, 241 at Nynee Tál.

Of the troops in the Meerut division, 578 Europeans are at Futtyghur, 1206 at Agra, 506 at Mutta, 1,165 at Delhi, 2,094 at Meerut, 632 at Roorke (the Head Quarters of the Ganges Canal operations) and 156 at Landour, one of the lofty hill stations.

4,874 men of the European force and 2,524 of the native force are in the Sirhind division, between the Jumna and the Beas; namely, 1840 Europeans at Umballa, 263 at Jullundur, 220 at Phillour; and in the high hill districts, 630 at Dugshae (16 miles from Simla), 76 at Kussowlee and 935 at Subathoo.

The Punjab is held by 11,043 Europeans and 9,770 of the native army. At Umritser there are 621 Europeans, 501 natives; at Sealcote, 1,471 Europeans, near the Chenab, flowing from Gholab Sing's dominions, 1,266 at Lahore, 819 at Ferozepore, and 1,171 at Mooltan. At the three latter stations, 3,221 men of the native army are located.

The Peshawur district of the Punjab, lying against the Khyber Pass and Afghanistan, is held by 157 Europeans at the station on the Jhelum flowing from Cashmere; 1,438, at Rawul Pindi, 214 at Attock on the Indus, and 711 at Nowshera, near Peshawur, which is itself occupied by 2,027 Europeans and 2,849 natives.

The East India Railway runs through the Bengal military divisions and with that of the Punjab, connects them all from Calcutta to Lahore on one strategic line, which is prolonged by the grand trunk road to Peshawur.

Another railway line extends from Allahabad on this base to Jubbulpore and Bombay, nearly parallel to the remoter line going from Lahore to Mooltan.

The European forces of this command are stationed with few exceptions, at the bottom of the Ganges plain, near the chief cities on the rivers.

Descending the Indus, the Bombay Presidency is entered through the Sinde division, where 293 Europeans are stationed at Hydrabad, the summit of the delta of the Indus, and 1219 at Kurrachee, with 841 natives at the former, 773 at the latter station. There are 83 officers, 1519 Europeans, and 4155 natives, including the frontier brigade in Sinde, lying between the Suliman range, with the Belochs on the north west and the desert on the south-east.

To be continued in our next.

* The evidence is set out at length in a separate folio volume, printed for official use.
† These reports from Indian stations are given in a full form in an appendix to evidence.
‡ There is a want of uniformity in the returns of all the Presidencies. And for various purposes it has been necessary to use returns of different dates, sometimes supplied by the Adjutant General, and at others by the India Office.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at 3 P.M. on Saturday the 8th inst. There were present:—
His Excellency the President,
His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.
The Hon. Messrs. W. E. Frere, J. D. Inverarity, A. D. Robertson, Michael Scott, M. R. Westropp, Mahadeo Rao Vinchorkur, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Premabhai Hemabhai, Juggonnath Sunkersett, and Mr. Birdwood, Secretary.

A petition from certain inhabitants of Bombay for permission to bury their dead in the usual place, was referred to the proper Commissioners.

Mr. Inverarity proposed to reconsider some of the clauses of the bill to provide for the periodical Survey of Steam Vessels in the ports of the presidency of Bombay. The bill enacted in some places that for offences against it a fine of Rs. 500, or imprisonment in default, should be inflicted. These offences were the omission to give information required, and refusing access to surveyors. He proposed to word it thus; that such persons " shall be deemed guilty of contempt of lawful authority, and punishable according to section 176 or 186 of the Indian Penal Code, whichever may be applicable to the case." Also that a portion of the Merchant Shipping Act of 17 and 18 Victoria, providing the number of boats each steamer is to carry, be embodied in the bill. The honorable member said that Mr. Westropp had kindly examined the acts bearing on this question.

Mr. Westropp explained that in the Merchant Shipping Act a schedule was provided determining the number of boats required to be carried by all ships, and since ships are defined to be vessels not propelled with oars, the term includes steam-vessels. It provides also that there should be taken a life boat, or one made buoyant like a life boat, and two life buoys, and these all to be kept in repair, under penalties upon the owner and master.

These amendments, with others of less moment, having all been adopted, the bill, on the motion of Mr. Inverarity, was ordered to be reprinted. The same honorable gentleman intimated that before moving the second reading, the bill should be sent to Calcutta for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, in consequence of the introduction of clauses imposing penalties under the Penal Code, which amount to an amendment of the Code.

Sir William Mansfield thought they need not send the bill up to the Government of India at the present stage; for the penal clauses referred to had been introduced into the bill after the introduction of the bill itself, and he apprehended the rule about reference to the government of India contemplated only the case of bills containing such clauses when first proposed.

Mr. Westropp also thought it would be very inconvenient to interrupt the progress of a bill through the Council, by sending it up to the Government of India before it was passed.

The President admitted that the course proposed was somewhat inconvenient; but he would explain that the power of amending the Penal Code had been purposely withheld from this council by parliament when defining their powers. If they could introduce penal clauses into a bill they would be adding amendments to the Penal Code, or at least extending it. Now [illegible] supposed that the Penal Code [illegible] perfect; but the object contemplated was that all extensions of it proposed might be submitted for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, that they might be introduced under his sanction, and the code thus continue uniform throughout India, which it would not long be, if each local government were empowered separately to make extensions of it. This being the object of parliament in withholding from them this power, it is clear that the object would be defeated, if they could introduce penal clauses into a bill subsequently to that bill being brought before this council, without making such a reference. The Government of India should be made parties to all changes in the Penal Code.

Mr. Westropp on consideration agreed with the President that it would be the most convenient course to refer the bill to the Governor General before the second reading. The Government of India ought to have a power of saying nay, without thereby requiring the Bombay Government to pass another act.

Sir William Mansfield considered that while they should pay all possible deference to the Governor General of India in Council, they should consider also the independence of this Council. It was one thing to send an act when passed, for the sanction of the Governor General in Council; and another to send a bill not passed, not for his assent, but to enquire whether it meets his pleasure. If they send up the bill in question at that early day, they should guard themselves against its being made a dangerous precedent. They might be called upon to be constantly referring to Calcutta, to know whether some one provision of a bill before them was or was not consistent with the Penal Code.

Mr. Robertson was of opinion that Sir Charles Wood's instructions only recommended the reference to Calcutta, but did not make it imperative, leaving them a discretion in the matter.

Mr. Frere was not prepared for this discussion, but he had an impression that contradictory orders had been received on this subject from Bengal. On one occasion an act was returned to them unsanctioned, because it contained penal clauses. Next time, they had accordingly sent their bill for enquiry beforehand, and it was sent back with directions that it should not be referred for sanction until passed. He regretted he had not been prepared for this discussion, or he would have ascertained the particulars of the cases to which he referred. He thought the subject might now stand over for further consideration; and the next order of the day be proceeded with.

Mr. Inverarity named the particular measure which had been sent up to Calcutta before the second reading, and sent back, as mentioned by Mr. Frere; but our reporter's notes fail us in this instance.

The President said he could not agree with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The action of the local legislatures was restricted not by the Indian legislature, but by the imperial parliament. Under those restrictions penal clauses, which must bear on the penal code, must be submitted to the government of India before they could become law. This course (we understood His Excellency to say) had been pursued in the case of Mr. Scott's bill for preventing the adulteration of cotton. It has not proposed to send a bill to the Governor General every time any alteration was made in it during its progress. It was only after these alterations had all been made, and they were able to lay their hands on the bill as it then stood and say " this is what we propose to pass," that it was proposed to send it up for the sanction of the Indian government. By adopting this course, they placed themselves in a better position than if they were to expose themselves to the possibility of having an act which they had formally passed, disallowed by the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Inverarity thought the Council had travelled into a discussion on a question not before them. He believed the question really before them was, that the bill be reprinted with the amendments.

The President said that had been passed. He had not put the other question, about the reference to the Governor General, on purpose the subject might be discussed without the formal motion.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Frere said it would be necessary to suspend the standing orders, in order to pass a bill relating to Sattara, which it was of great importance to pass without delay. Honorable members were aware that Sattara had lapsed to the British government at the death of the late Raja, several years since, and remained under British authority; but it was only last year it had been brought under the regulations. The Collector of Sattara had repeatedly made application for this to be done; and last year he (Mr. Frere) had prepared a bill enacting that Sattara should be brought under the regulations from the 1st January 1863. But any one who had ever been engaged in the preparation of a measure such as this would easily understand the great amount of labor and delay caused by the difficulty of obtaining the correct names of villages, and drawing up the schedules. The bill was not ready until the 10th of September; was read a second time on the 19th of December; received the assent of the Governor General on the 25th of March; and was received again at Bombay in April. It became therefore a question what laws were in force at Sattara between the 1st January and the 15th of April. It was not, indeed, likely that in these 105 days any injustice was done, or improper appointments made, but still it was necessary that an act of indemnity should be passed to protect those who had administered the government of the territory during the interval. The bill provided that the administration of Sattara should be on the same footing as if the 15th April had been inserted in the bill instead of the 1st January. It was very short, it involved no principle, and was merely to correct an error; and he hoped therefore there would be no objection to pass it through all its stages at once. The objects and reasons were printed, and he imagined he had now sufficiently explained the circumstances which made it necessary. He moved the suspension of the 17th, 20th, 21st and 24th standing orders.

The President suspended these orders, and the bill was read a first time, and considered in detail.

Mr. Westropp observed that the words " not competent to call in question the legality of proceedings in any court" required to have " on the ground aforesaid" inserted. This led to considerable verbal alterations in the clause, materially adding to its length, with the view of making it the more clear.

On the motion of Mr. Frere, the bill was then read a second time, and passed.

The President said the question of the revision of the standing orders was one which had stood over from last session. His Excellency proposed the appointment of a committee, to consist of His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield and the Hon. Messrs. Frere, Anderson, Scott, and Juggonnath Sunkersett, to revise the standing orders.

This was carried, and the Council adjourned to three o'clock next Saturday.—*Poona Observer, August* 11.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

GALLE, 10*th August*, 9-30 A.M.
French steamer *Erymanthe* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, 10*th August*, 7 P.M.
French steamer *Alphee* from Suez anchored.

GALLE, 11*th August*, 11-30 A.M.
French steamer *Cambodge* from China anchored.

LOCAL.

HIGH COURT.—We hear that the Judges of the High Court have prepared new rules for the admission of Vakeels in that Court, and that these rules will soon be published. It is also in contemplation to frame rules for the examination of candidates for the office of Moonsiff, in supercession to those which now exist.

We are informed that the coals at the Coal Depot, Pilot Bunder, Colaba, in all about 13,000 tons, have been purchased from Government, together with the [illegible] shade boat, &c., &c., by Messrs. Nicol and Co., who have engaged to supply Government with coals when required.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo, named Krishna Mahadeo. It appeared that the deceased was doing duty as a policeman at the Boree Bunder Railway Station. At about five o'clock P.M., of Tuesday last he was on a low sided waggon, standing on the axle-box. The waggon formed part of a train of about twenty-five carriages, which were at that time being moved from the wharf siding to the goods station. The person of the deceased came in contact with a post on which a gate is fastened for the purpose of allowing of a level crossing for foot passengers at that part of the line. The force of his forward movement falling on the said post threw him back and under the wheels, whereby the deceased was run over, and immediately after he died.

VERDICT.—" Accidental death: but the Jury are of opinion that the posts at the gateway where the accident occurred are too near the rails and ought to be moved one or two feet farther off."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(*For the fortnight ending* 31*st July* 1863.)

DHARWAR.—At Dharwar the rain fell sufficiently in almost the whole of the Talook, all the young crops are healthy, and operations for preparing the ground for the sowing of the late crops are in progress. The state of health is good, excepting at Nigdy where cholera has broken out. At Nowgoond the rain fell slightly in but a few villages of the Talook, where the sowing of Jowaree and other crops is in progress; the young crops where sown are in good condition; more rain was required to admit of sowing being proceeded with generally. Cholera prevails in fifteen villages, and fever and ague in others. At Raneebedmeree the crops are in the same state, and the health good. At Kurugy and Roan, the rain fell slightly in but few villages of the Talook, where the sowing of Jowarree and other crops is in progress, the young crops where sown are in good condition. More rain was required to admit of sowing being proceeded with generally. At Bunkapoor the rain was sufficient generally; in some places rice and sugar cane have rotted through excessive moisture, and for the same reason sowing is retarded in others; the young crops elsewhere are healthy. In a few villages fever prevailed. The state of the crops at Hangul and Khode are the same as at Bunkapoor, but fever prevails in the former in almost every Talooka, and at Hirey Bussapoor, cholera also; and at Khode, forty people died of cholera, at Kagnelly Chicknundeehully, and fifteen head of cattle died of disease at Hivrey Kerroom.

At Kulgutty the rain was general throughout the villages, all the sown crops are healthy, and sowing still in progress. Twenty one people died of cholera in [illegible]. The young crops sown are well at Hooblee except at Sherevar and Bhingy-Kop where the Jowaree suffers from grubs; the sowing is still in progress. Cholera is prevalent in ten villages of this Talook. At Dumbal there was very little rain, and the sowing operations were postponed. Health good. The Pluviometer shows two inches and seventy-eight cents as the highest register throughout the Collectorate.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—12*th August.*
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—William Boyd, was brought up, charged with assaulting Mr. Henry Prescott.

Mr. H. Prescott stated,—I am a Master in the Indo-British Institution. I know the defendant. On Thursday the 13th ultimo, at the entrance of the lower rooms of the school defendant abused me, and struck me a blow on my left shoulder. I seek to have him bound over to keep the peace.

Cross-examined.—You told me to go about my business. I was in my own school room. It was a gentle blow.

Mr. Charles Prescott, Printer, *Education Society's Press*, corroborated the above statement of the prosecutor.

The defendant urged that the prosecutor interfered with him when he was conversing with his wife.

His Worship bound over the defendant in his own recognizance of two hundred rupees to keep the peace towards the plaintiff for a period of six months.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—A Brahmin named Gunnesh Narrayen, was this day placed at the bar on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments, of the value of five hundred and twenty-five rupees, the property of one Ramchunder Luxamon.

Ramchunder Luxamon, on being sworn stated,—I am a Brahamin priest and live in Gunnesh Waddy. I know the prisoner. The articles mentioned in the list A are mine, and are worth rupees five hundred and twenty-five. On Monday the 6th day of July last, about nine o'clock in the morning, I saw these articles safe in the box now in Court in my room. I locked it and kept the key at the same place at nine o'clock that evening and then went to sleep about eleven o'clock. I was awoke by the noise of a window opening, and saw some one going out of the window. I got up and seized the prisoner and raised an alarm of thief. A light was brought and I then found it was the prisoner. I sent for the police, and gave the prisoner into custody, and on searching the room I found the box now in Court with its contents missing. Another light was brought and the police found it on the roof near the window. The police then opened it and I found the contents to be correct. I charged the prisoner with theft. While the prisoner was being taken to the Pickquet chowkey, he said to the police " I have committed the fault; settle it, forgive me."

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—Yes, I was in my house on the morning of the 6th July. I was at home at nine o'clock that evening and saw the box. When I seized you at night, Ramchunder the tenant brought up the light. Yes, you told the police to settle it. You were not called up by my wife on my telling her. I had not planned to beat you. I was upstairs, but my wife did not call you. There was no light when you came. I had not beaten my wife a month before the 6th of July. I did not beat my wife, because she used to joke with you and make holes through the tall wall. I and my companions had not planned on this account to beat you. I had not sent my wife to Callian thinking the Sirkar would call her here. I have sent her to my brother there, but not on that account. We came here and took her there.

Cross-examined by Court.—I did not see prisoner come, but before I went to sleep I blew out the light.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and the prisoner was admitted to bail.

THEFT.—Singore Agoot, was placed at the bar charged with stealing a coat, the property of Mahadoo Janak. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday afternoon, the prosecutor was going to the Fort, with the coat on his shoulder; he was seized by somebody, and on looking around, he saw the prisoner taking away his coat, and called out for the police, who seized the prisoner.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one calendar month in the House of Correction with hard labor.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—An European named Patrick Byrens, was placed at the bar on a charge of being drunk, and incapable of taking care of himself on the Apollo Street, on Tuesday last. The prisoner having pleaded guilty to the charge, His Worship fined him two rupees, and ordered him to pay twelve annas for buggy hire.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Hajee Ally and Ardaseer Byramjee, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with disorderly behaviour, on the Esplanade Road, on the eleventh instant. On the evidence of a police peon, the first prisoner was found guilty of the offence, and His Worship fined him five rupees; the second prisoner was discharged.

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LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Equity Side.

Matters and Causes for hearing this day.

Luckmuchand Muneeram *vs.* Ramlall Thackoorseydass. Exceptions for argument.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonderjee Narronjee. For hearing.
Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccondjee. For hearing.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and others *vs.* Jewajee Manockjee and others. Stands for judgment.
12th August 1863. G. Taylor, Registrar.

Business for disposal this day.
(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice)
Plea Side, (Late Supreme Court.)
Causes for Judgment.

Muncherjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxamon.
Luckmidass Damajee *vs.* The same.
S. Compton, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 12th Aug. 1863.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)
Suits for Settlement of Issues.

366 Junna Khojin woman *vs.* Hamaijee widow administratrix, &c. and others.
367 Same *vs.* Dinsha Dossabhoy Patell.
380 Cullianjee Peetamber and another *vs.* Sha Bhanabhai Dwarkadass.
384 Moorar Narron and others *vs.* Moorarjee Goculdass.
385 Byramjee Nusserwanjee *vs.* The B. and B. Railway Company.
390 Khimjee Visram and another trading &c., *vs* Mattee Nathoo trading &c.
401 A. Fulcher and another *vs.* W. J. Morgan &c.
403 Syed Jaffor bin Syud Shaw Saband another *vs.* Chand Beebee widow.
407 Fazulbhoy Noor Mahomed and another *vs.* Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
409 R. G. Boaden *vs.* Megjee Cullianjee and another.
410 Luckbamsey Raojee and others *vs.* Khoja Khulfan Ruttonsey.
411 Girdhur Gopaljee *vs.* The Secretary of State in Council of India.
412 Manuck Mooljee and others *vs.* Jettanund Chellaram.
414 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy and others *vs.* Shah Nursey Damjee and another.

Suits for Final Disposal.

365 Ludha Thobun *vs.* Mohunjee Kessowjee.
402 Kursondass Mahadewdass *vs.* Mahanundram Ramjus.
404 Nanung Suzza and another *vs.* Rustomjee Hormusjee and others.
405 Deeva Oedo and another *vs.* Shunker Pandoorung.
Suits for further hearing and final disposal.
175 Mooljee Ramjee *vs.* Nursey Kessowjee and others (part heard.)
166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.
S. Compton, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's, Office, 12th August 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 12th August 1862.
(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Dayall Heerjee vs. Mottamull Hurryram.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven rupees seven annas, the balance of an account for freight.

Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Cooper for the defendant.

Mottamull Hurryram stated, that there was an adjusted account of Rs. 124, which was paid. Portions of this amount having been paid, Rs 25 was paid as the final balance. It was not a part payment. The translation of the receipt ran thus: "Rs. 25 paid on account of" freight, by the hand of Wassonjee Govindjee. At the time the metah gave this receipt, he told defendant that there was a sum due for freight on two other vessels besides this, when defendant told him to produce the receipts in order that he might examine them, to see if they were correct. The entry in the book was written before the metah signed it.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said, that the items above the receipt, showing a statement of the charges for freight were an interpolation, and were introduced by defendant after the plaintiff's metah had given the receipt for the Rs. 25, and that the account therein written was a fictitious one. The Rs. 25 were paid on account only of the sum of Rs. 157-7-0 which was a correct balance.

Mr. Cooper said, the case was a very simple one. When the adjustment was made and the balance paid, the plaintiff's metah had told the defendant that there was freight due on shipments in two other vessels which were not included in the account, and the receipts not having been produced as requested, the amount was very naturally disputed. In these accounts before the Court there were no less than the particulars of seventeen shipments and it would be impossible for the Court to go properly into the question without having a translation of these items. In equity cases, he said, it was necessary to file a translated bill of particulars which had not been done in this case, as, he thought, should have been.

His Honor said, that of course it was most necessary, and the clerks ought to have prepared one.

Defendant examined by Mr. Cooper, said, that there were seventeen items in the account. These were all for shipments on his account. There was one other ship that goods were sent on board of, but she was lost. There was besides, an entry in plaintiff's account for two hundred packages which should have been only one hundred.

Wussonjee, the metah to plaintiff, said, that he had received Rs. 25 from the defendant. He met him on the road and there gave him his receipt for it. It was paid on account only, and defendant told him he would pay the remainder in "driblets". He admitted the signature, but declared that when he signed the book, the space above the signature was not filled in as it was now with the items of debit against the defendant. Three or four days previously the defendant had been to his master and examined his account.

His Honor said he did not know what Mr. Nesserwanjee was driving at, and he could not see how he would prove his case. It was necessary, he said, either to prove every single item in the account, or that the account was adjusted.

Mr. Nesserwanjee said, that he was not in a position to prove each separate item, as the defendant's receipt had not been taken.

His Honor said, he must either prove his case one way or the other or elect a non suit, as the case could not go on as it was, which was only wasting the Court's time. If the account was adjusted, it should be so stated in the summons, and if he wanted to proceed with the case in that manner, he should apply to have the summons amended.

Mr. Nesserwanjee not being in a position to prove either the separate items or the adjusted account, His Honor returned a verdict for defendant and certified for costs.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Friday, 7th August 1863.
(Before Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Warden.)

Khrisnarao Anunt Joshi,—Appellant vs. Divan Sahib Vulud Bula Patal and two others, Respondents.

Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. Mahadevrao, for the Respondents.

In this case, the appellant had sued the respondents, in the Court of the moonsiff of Panwell, to obtain possession of certain lands, and other goods and chattels which he affirmed had been sold to him by the respondents Vithu and Chahu, under a deed of sale, dated the 3rd April 1854. These lands and goods had belonged to Vithu and Chahu, by whom they were mortgaged and subsequently sold to the appellant. After the sale, one Meeya patel, one of the creditors of the venders had attached them under a decree obtained by him against his debtors; when the appellant had brought a suit to raise his attachment. This suit was dismissed by the moonsiff, and by the assistant Judge of Tanna in appeal, who pronounced the appellant's deed of sale to be fictitious. After the judgment in appeal, Vithu and Chahu sold the lands to Divan sahib, and satisfied the judgment debt of Meeya patel; Kishnarao then sued to set aside the sale to Dewan sahib to obtain possession of the lands. The respondents who were defendants below pleaded that the deed of sale in favor of the appellant, being proved to be a forgery he could not recover on it.

The moonsiff of Panwell before whom the case came on for trial held that, as Divan sahib had notice of the sale to Krishnarao, his rights which could not be greater than those of his vendors, must be postponed to those of Krishnarao. He therefore decreed in favor of the plaintiff. Dissatisfied with this, Divan sahib, Vithu and Chahu, preferred appeals in the court of the zillah Judge of Tanna, who reversed the decree of the moonsiff, and held the deed of sale made in favour of Krishnarao to be binding upon Vithu and Chahu, to the extent of the property named therein, but not included in the deed of Divan sahib. Mr. Tucker, then Judge of Tanna, in his judgment went on to say that "if the property had been sold by auction, in satisfaction of the decree holder's claim, the purchaser would have acquired a good title as against Krishnarao, and the court considers that a *bona fide* sale by private contract for the same purpose is an equally valid conveyance. Krishnarao has therefore no right of action against Divan sahib, nor can he recover from him the lands which Divan sahib has honestly acquired. The moonsiff considered that as Divan sahib had notice of the existence of Krishnarao's deed, he could not lawfully purchase, but the court is of a different opinion."

Against this decision a special appeal was admitted on the ground that it was contrary to law, in that the deed of sale of Divan sahib, who, at the time of its execution, had full knowledge of the former sale, ought not to have been preferred to that of Krishnarao.

Mr. Pandoorung, when the case came on for hearing, urged that Vittu and Chahu could not give by their subsequent deed a better title to their render than they themselves possessed; and that at the time of the second deed the purchaser's notice of a prior purchase postponed his rights to those of the former purchaser. He cited an authority to shew "that a purchaser with notice of a right in another, is in equity liable to the same extent; and in the same manner as the person from whom he made the purchase;" and contended that at all events the equities of the two purchasers being equal, the rights of the first ought to be preferred. He objected to the Zillah Judge's relying upon the former verdict which had pronounced Krishnarao's deed to be fictitious, since the parties in both cases being different, and that verdict having no force of a judgment *in rem* the plea of *res judicata* could not be raised in the second case.

Mr. Mahadevrao for the respondent Divan sahib said that the sale to his client being effected after the former suit had failed; and being for the purpose of satisfying the claim of the judgment creditor who had attached the land it was preferable to Krishnarao.

Mr. Justice Forbes in giving judgment observed that it appeared that the sale to Dewan sahib was made on condition of his having undertaken to satisfy the claim of the judgment creditor, and that it was as valid as if it had been made through the court. The decree of the zillah judge was therefore affirmed with costs.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS FOR A BILL TO GIVE GOVERNMENT CERTAIN POWERS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGNERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette, August* 1.)

By Act XXXIII of 1857, provision was made "to enable the several Governments of the British Territories in India to prevent the subjects of Foreign States from residing or sojourning therein, or from passing through or travelling in the same, without the consent of the said Governments." The Act was a temporary measure, and expired on the 5th December 1859. It was continued for two years from that date by Act XXVIII of 1859, and was again continued by Act I of 1862, which Act will expire on the 5th December of the present year.

On the occasion of the last mentioned Act being passed, the Government of India consulted the Local Governments, and several other principal Authorities, respecting the expediency of continuing the Act for any further period in the form in which it stood, or with modifications. The replies to this reference indicate a general concurrence of opinion that the Government should be armed with such powers as the Act confers, but that the Act should be held in reserve to be applied to partic ular parts of the country, or for particular objects, as necessity may arise. At the same time it appears that the power given to the Governor-General in Council, and the Executive Government of any Presidency or place, by Sections XIII and XIV, of ordering any Foreigner to remove himself from the British Territories in India, and to enforce such order, may properly be possessed by those authorities under all circumstances.

In this view of the course to be adopted the Government of India concurs, and the present Bill is drawn to give effect to it. Sections XIII and XIV of Act XXXIII of 1857, are introduced as Sections III and IV, and the powers specified in those Sections will be permanently in force; but the rest of the Bill consists of Sections (taken with verbal amendments from Act XXXIII of 1857) which will be put in force only in such parts of India, and for such periods as the Governor General of India in Council may direct.

The 27th June 1863. H. S. Maine.

RATTRAY'S SEIKHS.

BY SUB-LIEUTENANT SHAIK HEDAYUT ALLY.

I purpose to write in detail the reasons for which the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion was raised, and to particularize the services rendered by it up to date, with a humble hope that the gentlemen of England and India will read it with attention and pleasure. And I further beg to add that the Government of Bengal has already introduced the Constabulary system in the Lower Provinces, and all the other police battalions will be disbanded and drafted into the Constabulary, but nothing has as yet been decided regarding the 1st Battalion; consequently the officers and men of the regiment in question are in a doubtful state as to what will become of them, and that the services rendered by the Seikhs are still unknown to many gentlemen. Therefore I considered it proper to explain in detail for the information of the public in the hope that when a Native of India writes on a subject which he trusts is interesting to the public, the Government and others will read it with attention, not only for the encouragement of the writer, but of other Natives who may be desirous of appearing before the public. I, moreover, trust that the Government will hold me excused for speaking out my mind, as I have done, but I have served sufficiently long under British officers to know that truth is acknowledged by them as one of the greatest of virtues, so I boldly place my confidence in the British Government that it will not be angry with me for speaking the truth in the present instance. Some time ago I wrote, on two occasions, the cause of the late mutiny, in Ordoo, which was translated by Captain Rattray and submitted to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Mr. Halliday, who was pleased to have it printed at the Government expense, and a number of copies were forwarded to England and to the Government of India. On receipt of it, the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor-General of India were pleased to give thanks to Captain Rattray for translating the same, and to me for submitting it to his Excellency the Governor General of India and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. I therefore think it proper to particularise the services rendered by the 1st Battalion, with an humble hope that it will be taken into favourable consideration.

In 1855, after the Sonthal insurrection, the Supreme Government desired to raise a corps consisting of 1000 men, with a troop of 100 sowars attached to it, and to station the same corps permanently in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and then it was necessary to appoint an officer to raise the corps within a year and bring it to its destination. Captain T. Rattray, then officiating Commandant of the Body Guard of his Excellency the Governor General of India, was selected for the purpose. At his suggestion the corps was composed of Punjabees and Afghans, who are naturally efficient and strong. This proposal was approved by Government, and Captain Rattray was ordered to proceed at once to the Punjab to raise the corps. He accordingly left Calcutta on the 4th of January 1856, and on his arrival in the Punjab commenced to enlist from amongst those good soldiers who were formerly in the service of the late Maharaj Runjeet Sing, and who rendered good service in his time. With great exertion on the part of Captain Rattray the corps was completed in drill and discipline within eight months. Captain Rattray on one occasion assembled the corps on parade to explain to the Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men the orders of Government, which were "that this corps will permanently remain and serve in Bengal and will never return to the Punjab again as a regiment. If any man does not desire to agree to this condition he can take his discharge." On hearing this order all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men unanimously pronounced "that as they have been so fairly and rightfully treated by their commanding officer, they must submit to whatever orders he thought proper to give them;" and they agreed to serve anywhere Government required them. Captain Rattray, with the above corps, left the Punjab in October 1856. After he had passed Benares the men of the corps had some idea that very soon a mutiny would break out in Hindoostan amongst the sepoys, and then all the Native officers and men firmly resolved that if it so happened they would exert themselves to render their utmost services to Government. When the corps reached Raneegunge, where the 2nd Grenadiers were stationed, from them it became known that the mutiny would break out shortly. Obtaining this information the Native officers and men of the Battalion began to write to their relations who were in other regiments in the Punjaub, that they had reached a place near Calcutta and had learnt that a mutiny would break out, so they had resolved to remain faithful to their salt, and devote themselves to the service of Government, should a disastrous time arrive.

On the 11th February 1857, the corps arrived at Soorie, where the 63rd Native Infantry was stationed.

In March the 19th Native Infantry mutinied at Berhampore. When this intelligence reached the ears of the men of the Battalion, they all applied to their commanding officer, and volunteered (if Government would so order) to disarm the mutineers. On this Captain Rattray was pleased to say that his confidence in his men was much exalted, and he was much pleased to find them so forward in the service of Government, and ready to carry their arms against the mutineers; and he moreover said he should be more happy still to see them so bold when their services were required by Government.

On the 31st March 1857 the men of the 63rd Native Infantry combined to mutiny, and declined to take their furlough certificates, and disobeyed the orders of the Adjutant of their regiment. On learning this the men of the Police Battalion again requested Captain Rattray for orders to be allowed to proceed against the mutineers, and when this came to the knowledge of the intended mutineers they became silent; the reasons for their silence was, that at that time the total number of the men of the 63rd Native Infantry amounted to 400 only, and the strength of the Battalion was at their highest—viz., 1,100 men. Now, again, the men of the Battalion wrote to their homes and relations that they had again volunteered for service and that it was their ardent desire to fight. In the mean time the sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry began to write to the men of the several other regiments that they had mutinied in Bengal. When this intelligence became known to the sepoys in the Upper Provinces they began to mutiny also, but the letters which were despatched by the men of the Police Battalion to their homes, and relations belonging to other regiments, began to take effect—*i. e.*, the other Punjabee regiments also volunteered their services to the Government, thinking that when the men of a newly raised corps like the Bengal Police Battalion were so forward, it would be very unbecoming on their part and a disgrace to them as a nation, if they did not come forward also. At that time also, the commanding officers of the several Seikh regiments took the opportunity to let their men know the good feeling of the Police Battalion which was the more praiseworthy, considering the short time they had been enlisted.

In the mean time the force at Meerut mutinied and proceeded to Delhi and massacred the European officers, ladies and children. When this melancholy news reached the ears of the men of the Police Battalion, they, being much disgusted, combined together and solicited the attention of their commanding officer, Captain Rattray; they told him that they would take it as a great favour if they were allowed to proceed to the Upper Provinces and fight the mutineers. Captain Rattray, much pleased with this display of feeling, immediately proceeded to Calcutta and brought it to the notice of the Governor General of India. On his return to Soorie he assembled the men on parade, assured them of the satisfaction of the Governor General when the good feeling of the regiment was first made known to him, and that this was the first regiment in Bengal that had come forward and volunteered their services at such a critical period. After this many Poorbeah sepoy regiments volunteered their services and said they would die for the Company Bahadoor, but every regiment mutinied sooner or later; they only volunteered so as to blind the eyes of the officers and Government.

Every day the Governor General thanked some regiments, which showed how much they appreciated the honour by mutinying and murdering their officers. The Police Battalion, whose services I am enumerating, never had this honour conferred upon them, but then they did not mutiny. Soon after this, Captain Rattray was ordered to proceed with a wing of his corps to Patna, where there was every probability of a mutiny and rebellion. Before marching Captain Rattray fully explained to the Native officers whom he left at Soorie, their duties regarding drill and discipline, and told them that whenever any detachment under any officer was ordered out they must obey the orders of the commanding officers at once, and perform whatever duties were required of them satisfactorily and with alacrity; that the Government at present was much satisfied with them, and he believed that when the mutiny was suppressed the Government would most assuredly give them their reward for their gallant conduct. Captain Rattray proceeded towards Patna with the wing on the 25th May 1857, by double and triple marches, which was the cause of the men suffering much; for, not being able to take rest for a moment, cholera broke out amongst them and several of the Seikh sepoys died, but as a body the men remained as firm and as anxious as ever to serve Government. When the wing reached a place distant about forty-eight miles from Patna, Captain Rattray received a letter from the Commissioner of the division, requesting him to make arrangements so as to reach Patna as soon as possible, as there was every probability of a mutiny breaking out at Dinapore. The wing marched so rapidly that they reached Patna on the night of the 7th June 1857, marching the distance in twenty-four hours, and found that all the European gentlemen and ladies were congregated, in much fear, at Mr. Commissioner Tayler's house, but on the arrival of the Seikhs they entertained great hopes of their being saved from the hands of the mutineers. The regiments at Dinapore were quite ready to mutiny, but on the arrival of the wing of the Police Battalion they deferred doing so, and tried to get the men of the Behar Station Guards and Seikhs, as well as the Patna Native residents, to rise with them and take arms against the government. When this plan of theirs came to my knowledge I did my utmost to counteract it; one sepoy of the Behar Station Guards who came to our camp to endeavour to allure the Seikhs over, I detected, and reported him at once to Captain Rattray, who immediately sent him over to the Commissioner, and that officer hanged him. When this news became known throughout the city of Patna and the adjacent provinces, no one dared to come to our camp. Had the wing of the 1st Police Battalion combined with the Dinapore mutineers, a massacre such as occurred at Cawnpore would certainly have taken place at Patna. The reason of the Seikhs being so loyal and of their being so firm in their resolution to remain so, was entirely owing to the exertion of Captain Rattray. Had Captain Rattray not shown so much judgment and fairness in dealing with the Seikhs they would never have consented to serve so far from their country, and I have much doubt whether they would have remained loyal. For if they had an officer over them who did not understand their language and manners, who can tell what they would not have done? Captain Rattray was constantly in the habit of speaking to his men, taking them out fowling and other diversions; consequently they placed confidence in him, and they would all have given their heads for him. Captain Rattray knew well how to punish and how to reward, and was not slow at doing one or the other.

Now I commence to write in detail the services performed by the regiment during the years of 1857-58. As there was every probability of the regiments stationed at Dinapore mutinying, Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, requested Captain Rattray to send a detachment to escort the treasure at once from Arrah Treasury, by boat, on the 9th January 1857. Consequently a detachment under command of Jemadar Issur Sing, consisting of 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, and 100 Seikh sepoys was ordered to proceed to Arrah for the purpose, with instructions that they should return with the treasure on the other side of the river at Dinapore opposite to where the suspected mutineers were stationed. The detachment returned safely to Patna with 5,00,600 rupees on the 13th instant. Soon after, a letter was received from the Magistrate of Arrah, reporting that some of the rebels had come from the Goruckpore side, and that a detachment was absolutely required to keep them in check. Agreeably to the orders of the Commissioner of Patna, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 50 Seikh Sepoys was sent to Arrah on the 25th June. After its arrival at that sation it was detached into the several adjacent villages to search for the rebels; they caught two of them, each armed with a musket, pouch, and belt, and brought them to the Magistrate of the district. On the 30th June an order was received to send one company—viz. 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 60 Seikh sepoys from the left wing that remained at Soorie under command of Lieutenant Baker, at once to Raneegunge. On its arrival they were ordered by the Magistrate to post guards over the thannas and on the Grand Trunk Road, at the following stages, for the safety of the dák:—

1 Havildar and 4 Seikh sepoys, at Chandbody Chowkee.
1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, 1 bugler, and 16 Seikh sepoys, at Bugrah Chowkee.
1 Naick and 4 Seikh Sepoys, at Luckee Chowkee.
1 Naick and 4 Seikh Sepoys, at Mirzasilong Chowkee.
5 Seikh sepoys at Boodha Chowkee.
1 Naick and 4 Seikh Sepoys, at Futtehpore Chowkee.
1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar and 11 Naicks over the Thannahs between Futtehpore and Loodpore Chowkee.
1 Havildar and 4 Seikh privates at Loodpore Chowkee.
1 Naick and 4 Seikh privates at Bugheearrah.
1 Havildar and 4 Seikh privates at Chore Koondah.

While they were thus employed nothing happened, and the road was rendered safe for the dák, but had the men of the Battalion not been placed as abovementioned, it would have been difficult and dangerous for the travellers and dák to pass. On the 3rd July, some of the bud-mashes of Patna (who long contemplated a rise) rose and killed Doctor Lyall, and wounded some of the city policemen, amongst others one of the darogahs, who died after three or four days. The guard which was employed over the opium godown at once proceeded against the rebels, and no sooner did the intelligence reach the camp, than Captain Rattray immediately followed to the spot with all his men who were present, and his coming becoming known to the rebels, they leaving their wounded men and flags, ran away and everything again became quiet. Had Captain Rattray not been with his men at Patna the Nujeeb guard and the sepoys of the Dinapore regiments would have combined with the rebel population, and a massacre similar to that at Cawnpore would have taken place; but the exertions of Captain Rattray and his gallant men rendered a breaking out and combination impossible. We had an assurance that this act of Captain Rattray would not be passed over by the Government without notice. Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, was very much pleased to see this gallant act of Captain Rattray, and of his men. Soon after he issued orders to the police corps for the apprehension of the rebels, and also tried his utmost to apprehend the leaders. Agreeably to his orders, the policemen, as they seized the rebels, immediately sent them to the Magistrate, and Mr. Tayler after full investigation found them guilty by the evidences of the witnesses and sentenced them to be hanged. At that time none of the Natives of Patna took the part of Mr. Taylor, except Dewan Mowla Bux, the Deputy Magistrate, and Welayut Allee, one of the influential gentlemen of the city; both of them remained as loyal as they could, throughout. Mr. Tayler and Captain Rattray used to go often to see the officers at Dinapore, and at the same time assembled the Native Officers to make them understand that it would be to their advantage to remain loyal. Mr. Tayler made an entrenchment around his house and accommodated all the European gentlemen and ladies comfortably; thus holding out to them a hope of safety, and employed a guard of 50 Seikh sepoys for their protection. He was also very kind to the men of the Battalion and was pleased to recommend to Government that they should be allowed marching batta on account of their loyalty, which was approved and sanctioned by Government at the same rate as allowed to the men of the line.

Had not Mr. Tayler been suspended from his employment he would have surely reported in detail the services rendered by the Battalion to Government. When his successor, Mr. Samuels, assumed charge of the office, some people who were not on good terms with Mr. Tayler complained before Mr. Samuels against him. We regretted much to hear of Mr. Tayler's suspension. The detachment which went to Arrah to apprehend the rebels rejoined headquarters on the 4th July, 1857. On the 5th July one detachment of 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 100 Seikh sepoys, under command of Subadar Narain Sing, proceeded from Soorie to Raneegunge, and on its arrival there on the 8th instant was ordered to proceed by bullock-train at once to Gya, which place they reached on the 13th, and where they took all the duties. On the 16th July one detachment under command of Jemadar Hookoom Sing, consisting of 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 50 Seikh sepoys went to Arrah with 100,000 rupees and stayed there. On the 25th July an order was issued by the officer commanding at Dinapore to remove the percussion caps belonging to the Native regiments at Dinapore to the magazine of the European regiment, and on that very day the sepoys resolved to mutiny. Suspecting this, Captain Rattray went to Dinapore and left an order with me that when the Dinapore regiments rose I should have all the men ready to protect Mr. Tayler's house. At one o'clock, when it came to my knowledge that the sepoys had mutinied, I immediately went to Mr. Tayler and reported the matter to him, and he presently wrote to the European gentlemen of the station and requested them to come to his house, which they did. I immediately proceeded, with all the men fully armed, to his house. As soon as Captain Rattray returned from Dinapore the mutiny commenced; the sepoys began firing. Captain Rattray immediately sent 100 Seikhs a mile away from Patna to prevent the rebels from coming to Patna, and at the same time another 100 Seikhs to prevent the rebels from the city from coming into the station. When the information came to his notice that the sepoys had mutinied and were probably on their way to Patna, Captain Rattray also ordered one detachment of 50 Seikhs to proceed towards Foolwarree and stay there. At this time the gentlemen and ladies who were congregated at Mr. Tayler's house were in a great panic Captain Rattray gave them every hope that as long as his regiment remained at Patna they would be safe. The mutineers, instead of coming to Patna, proceeded towards Arrah. When it became known to the gentlemen of Arrah on the 29th July that the rebels had reached the river Soane, and burnt the bungalows of the railway officers, they all went to the Judge's house, who sent for Jemadar Hookoom Sing of the Battalion to come with his men, and informed him that they had heard that the rebels were coming towards Arrah. On this the Jemadar said that he was ready to execute whatever orders were given him, as for this purpose he was sent by his commanding officer. About one o'clock the gentlemen with the above guard, went to the house which was fortified by Mr. Boyle and stored there the following provisions, viz.:—15 maunds of gram, 8 maunds of *attah*, 7 maunds rice, 50 earthen waterpots full of water, and 4 jugs of water for the gentlemen and some fuel; besides these things there were nothing else. On the 28th July the mutineers arrived at Arrah and surrounded the house where the gentlemen were residing.

On their arrival the Seikhs and the gentlemen began firing, so that the mutineers dared not come forward. The next day some of the mutineers commenced to make a hole in the wall on the south side of the house; the Seikhs of the guard fired and killed three of them, and the rest ran away, but soon after they set fire to four bags of red chillies with the intention of troubling the gentlemen by the smoke and making them vacate the house; but their attempt was in vain. Then the rebels commenced to make a mine to blow up the house; when this was perceived by the Seikhs they killed three of them and the rest left their tools and fled; upon which the Seikhs sallied out and brought in the tools which enabled the gentlemen and Seikhs to dig a well for water and thereby saved their lives. There were in that house eleven European gentlemen, one school-master, and one Native Deputy Magistrate, besides the guard of Seikhs.

On the 27th July a detachment of H. Ms'. 10th, under Captain Dunbar, together with a party of the late 7th Native Infantry, and a detachment of Seikhs of the Battalion under Lieutenant Ingilby, proceeded by steamer from Dinapore to Arrah to the assistance of the Arrah garrison. On the 29th they reached Burrah Ghat, where they left the steamer and marched by land towards Arrah. When they came near the station in the night, it was unknown to the officer commanding the European detachment that the mutineers were concealed on both sides of the road; as he was progressing in column of sections they allowed the advanced guard to pass without firing upon them, but when the column approached fire was opened upon them from both sides, which killed the commanding officer and several of the European soldiers, and 1 Naick and 15 Seikh sepoys of the Battalion. The soldiers and Seikhs becoming confused in the darkness scattered and sought shelter near an adjacent village where they were fired upon all night. On the next morning the 30th July the mutineers came forward; the soldiers and Seikhs seeing them very strong, commenced to retreat, but the Seikhs under Lieutenant Ingilby covered their retreat with skirmishers, and Lieutenant Ingilby with great valour and energy fought with the mutineers. The wounded European soldiers were brought on the shoulders of the Native officers as follows:—One soldier was conveyed by Havildar Ameer Sing, and one officer by Havildar Moolsing, and Mr. Mangles, Joint Magistrate, brought one soldier upon his shoulders up to Burhuree village, when the villagers ran after them with *latties* and killed some of the wounded soldiers who were in the rear; the rest, with great trouble and difficulty, reached the Burhuree river, where they found some boats but no crew. The tillers of the boats were so tied that the boats when shoved off from the bank, always turned their heads to the bank. Mr Macdonald, C. S., disengaged several of the tillers under fire, for which services he received the V. C. Mr. Mangles also received this high distinction for carrying a wounded soldier. Some of the soldiers, in getting into the boats got drowned in the river, and Lieutenant Ingilby was also killed; most of the remaining Seikhs and European soldiers, with great difficulty crossed the river by the boats, and the rest who were left on the other side were killed by the rebels, and the boats were set on fire. When they reached the river Ganges, where the steamer was anchored, they embarked; the remaining European soldiers safely reached Dinapore and the Seikhs Patna. The men of this detachment much regretted Lieutenant Ingilby; had that gentleman survived he would have reported their services to their commanding officer, Captain Rattray. The wounded officer, whom the Havildar Moolsing brought upon his shoulders died, soon after his arrival; the Havildar Moolsing reported nothing in particular of the occurrence, thinking that it was his duty.

After this Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, having received information that the Native residents of Ticcarree and Gya had combined with the Nujeebs (who were employed at Gya) and were ready to mutiny, wrote to the Gya authorities to proceed to Patna with the guard under Narain Sing Subadar with the detachment of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment. Mr. Trotter, Judge, Mr. Money, Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Tayler, Joint Magistrate, Dr. Allen, and all the other gentlemen left Gya on the 31st July, and when they reached Bellah a short distance from Gya, Mr. Money and Mr. Hollings returned back to Gya and found the Nujeebs still guarding the Treasury. Mr. Money with great courage and boldness approached them and evinced confidence in them, and remained there two days. He then wrote a letter to Captain Stanton to send one company of European soldiers, from those who were proceeding to the Upper Provinces. Captain Stanton on receipt of this order, sent one company immediately. On their arrival, Mr. Money took the treasure from the hands of the Nujeebs and placed them in charge of the soldiers and proceeded to Calcutta, having destroyed all the stamps and stamped papers. After his departure the mutineers set fire to the records, bungalows, and destroyed everything, and ransacked the town.

On the 1st August, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 3 Havildars, 4 Naicks, 1 bugler, 65 Seikh sepoys, under command of Nehal Sing Subadar, reached Raneegunge by double marches, whence, being accompanied, they, with Major Simpson, Deputy Commissioner at Hazareebaugh, Mr. Wilson, Deputy Magistrate of Burhee, and Mr. Davis, the Deputy Magistrate at Shergotty, proceeded by bullock train towards Burhee, and at Doomree they met with Mr. Money, who was proceeding towards Calcutta with the treasure; and Mr. Money asked for assistance from the Subadar, who, having left the gentlemen there, went along with the treasure to Calcutta. When they reached Chaschottee, some villagers came forward to plunder the treasure; on whom the European soldiers fired and made them run away, and at the same time the Seikhs were ready to fight with them. The Subadar with his detachment escorted the treasure to Burakur and returned to Bogodur Chuttee, where they met with those gentlemen, (whom he had left at Doomree) and Mr. Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. Leaving a guard of 1 Havildar, 1 Naick, and 16 Seikh sepoys for the protection of the Electric Telegraph he accompanied the gentlemen and proceeded to Burhee where he remained.

On the 3rd August, a detachment of 2 Subadars, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 4 Naicks, and 40 Seikh sepoys, under command of Lieutenant Campbell, being accompanied by Mr. Macdonald, Magistrate of Chuprah, by order of Capt. Rattray, proceeded by steamer to Buxar with instructions to give assistance to Major Vincent Eyre, who had gone with the force to Arrah, if required, and to fight with the mutineers if they met them. When they reached near Santheah, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Macdonald that the villagers had seized many boats that were loaded with the things belonging to the European gentlemen. Mr. Madonald at once set fire to and plundered the village, and after this reached Buxar, where he learnt that the rebels had fled away towards Jugdispore; then the above detachment was ordered to return to Patna. When they came near Burhuree (the village where the wounded European soldiers were killed by the villagers on the 20th June, 1857, while retreating after the attempt to relieve Arrah) they set fire to the village and found the skeleton of Mr. Ingilby, which they brought to Dinapore and gave the remains to the officers who buried them with military honors. The detachment which had gone to Buxar on the 3rd, joined head-quarters on the 6th August.

On the 4th August, Major Vincent Eyre, with the force, arrived at Arrah, when all the gentlemen who were confined in Mr. Boyle's house came out; the Seikhs praised much the gentlemen, more especially Mr. Wake, the Magistrate, who was always engaged in fighting. The Seikhs who have displayed their energy on this occasion have received reward from Government,—viz. Hookoom Sing Jemadar promoted to Subadar, and received first-class order of merit; Sooltanbux Havildar to Jemadar, and received third-class order of merit; one private to Naick with third-class order of merit; besides these nine privates received third-class order of merit, and the whole guard one year's pay. Lieut. Powyis, who had gone to Gya on the 31st July, joined head-quarters with the detachment under his command on the 6th August. On the same day a detachment of 1 Subadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 50 Seikh sepoys, under command of Lieutenant Waller of the late 40th N. I., proceeded to Mozufferpore for the protection of the Treasury and of the station, and remained there.

On the 9th August, a detachment of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 4 Havildars, 6 Naicks, 1 bugler, and 101 Seikh sepoys, under command of Lieutenant Powyis, went to Arrah to re-inforce the detachment which was stationed there, and from thence with Mr. Wake, the Magistrate, being accompanied by Mr. Colvin, Joint Magistrate, together with the field force, under command of Major Vincent Eyre, marched towards Jugdispore, and there they fought with the rebels, for which all the above gentlemen and officers were highly pleased with the Seikhs. The European soldiers and Seikhs took three guns from the rebels; Lieutenant Powyis, having constantly been engaged in the jungles, was sick and died at this station. Mr. Wake also displayed his energy as he did at Arrah. The above force marched from Jugdispore to Buxar, where, having left one detachment of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naicks, and 50 Seikh sepoys, they marched back to Arrah.

On the 9th August, agreeably to the orders of the Commissioner of Patna, a detachment of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naicks, and 50 Seikh sepoys accompanied by Mr. Richardsons, the Magistrate of Sarun, proceeded to Chuprah for the protection of the station. The services rendered by this detachment under Brigadier Rowcraft, will be described hereafter. Having left a guard of 3 Naicks and 32 privates at Soorie, Lieutenant Baker marched with 100 sowars, escorting all the treasure from Soorie to Raneegunge and staid there. The guard which was left at Soorie by Lieutenant Baker gave assistance to the officers of the station in every respect. On the 13th August, Captain Rattray received an order from Mr. Tayler, the Commissioner of Patna, to leave a guard of 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars 4 Naiks, and 90 Seikh Sepoys and proceed at once to Gya with the rest—viz., 3 Subadars, 1 Jemadar, 16 Havildars, 11 Naicks, 4 buglers, and 240 Seikh sepoys being accompanied by thirty-three European soldiers of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, and those gentlemen who had come from that station, where he arrived on the 16th instant: and on his arrival all the mutineers ran away and the authorities resumed their respective offices, and Messrs. Money and Hollings returned back from Calcutta. When it was heard that the 5th Irregular Cavalry mutinied at Bhaugulpore and Raheeny, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, then the Seikhs fortified the city. On the 20th August, Lieutenant Earl, with 1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 7 Havildars, 6 Naicks, bugler, and 179 Seikh sepoys, many of them recruits, proceeded to Hazareebaugh, and another detachment of 1 Subadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naicks, and 60 Seikh sepoys to Shergotty for patroling the Grand Trunk Road, and on the 30th August the cavalry under Lieutenant Baker now attached to Colonel Fische's force, who when he heard that the mutineers of the 5th Irregular Cavalry were coming towards Gya, marched up the Grand Trunk Road.—*Englishman, Weekly Journal, July* 25.

(*To be continued.*)

NEWS LETTERS.

Camp, Poona, *August* 7.

Since my last letter nothing has been stirring in Camp in the shape of news, save that the Superintendent of Bazars had a second inspection of all the hired conveyances and horses of Camp on the 1st instant. Several conveyances and horses were pronounced unfit for use, and their owners warned to have the carriages repaired and the horses fed, and cured of their diseases, and not to use them until they are found fit for work. This tamasha was headed under the Bazar Flag Staff by my old friend the Sporting Moonshee. The Superintendent of Bazars further cautioned them that should any of the condemned horses be found by the police being used, the owners will be severely punished. Now, Mr. Editor, to relieve the animals from the cruelty daily committed on them, it would have been desirable on the part of the Superintendent of Bazars to cause all the sick and unfit animals to be sent to the veterinary establishment, or panjrapole, or to have expelled them from the Camp stables, as the owners of the horses in every probability use them in harness at night, which the police will be unable to detect; and besides the Superintendent knows well that they cannot afford to keep on feeding horses without deriving benefit from them. Great complaints have been raised against having stables in public streets, and in the middle of shops and other good buildings where respectable people are residing; of course it gives them a most disagreeable smell of horse dung &c,, and by this stench the neighbours suffer much in their health. It would be prudent on the part of the military authorities to remove all the hired stables to some locality where the public will not suffer. The roads are rendered impassable by the owners of hired carriages continually washing their gharries upon them, and thereby the roads become muddy.

The market is in the same state as I mentioned in my last. The beef butchers are selling their meat at exorbitant prices; the Chowdry especially sells his meat at a much higher rate than the butchers. One of the vegetable sellers was fined three rupees by the Cantonment Magistrate some time ago for keeping bad mangoes at his shop. The population of this cantonment is increasing daily, and the bazar requires a strict supervision. The Superintendent of Bazars ought to employ his subordinates in more active duties than they are now engaged in. By the bye, I must tell you that the roads in the camp bazar are in a most wretched state, and they require immediate metalling. There are several new arrivals in Camp, Parsees, Khojas, Mahimans, and others to enjoy the monsoon. I hear the Government Bakery is to be removed from the present building to the Commissariat Stores, where Government have constructed buildings for the purpose; this shows that Government have no intention of abolishing their Bakery. New shops are greatly on the increase in Camp; and licenses for selling spirits are granted to them, on receiving a fee of one rupee and eight annas per mensem. I do not know in whose pocket this, and other money such as registering mortgages, registering selling of houses, &c., goes. The Camp people are taxed in every point, paying house tax, income tax, license tax, registry fees, &c., &c.

The resolution of Government which appeared in the *Poona Observer* of the 1st instant regarding the rights of land and building in the military cantonment, has created a great sensation in the minds of many who own large pieces of ground and houses, which they obtained from Government gratis, under promise that whenever the said ground is required for government purposes they will make it over, after receiving such compensation as may seem right when it will be valued by a committee: so the owners of large properties in Camp are very much disappointed on the occasion, as they were under the belief that if the military cantonment became civil, in that case they would raise the value of their properties, and derive a good profit by selling them. They find they are very much mistaken. They should bear in mind that the ground in military cantonments belongs to government alone, and so all the ground granted by government gratis for building proposes is the property of government. I think the military in the Camp Bazar ... otherwise they will be very much disappointed and involved in difficulties, as their brethren have already suffered in Kurrachee in the sudden change of administration at that station.—Magnum Bonum of Camp.—*Poona Observer, August* 11.

Cachar, *July* 18.

I shall commence with that never-failing topic of remark, the weather, which has been lately rainy, the downpours being occasionally succeeded by fits of sunshine. It has been superb weather for transplanting, and nearly every planter in the province is busily occupied in this department of Tea Cultivation. The season has not at all turned out a good one for manufacturing, as two successive months, April and May, were literally lost on account of the excessive drought—many, I feel sure, will not be able to come up to their estimates.

A Meeting of the Cachar Tea Planters' Association was held the other day, consisting of James Davidson Esq., Secretary; Mr. R. A. Wood, who was unanimously voted to the chair; Messrs. Deveria, J. P. Stuart, and A. D. Macleod, forming the Committee. The members present were Messrs. John Bothby, A. S. Campbell and W. H. Smith. In the course of the Meeting the subject of time-expired coolies was brought on the board, the question being whether one Tea Planter could engage the services of a time expired laborer of another's. As this subject was deemed of great importance, it was resolved to pass sundry resolutions to be put before all the members of the Association for confirmation or otherwise. It was proposed and seconded by two of the Committee that a time-expired labourer should in the event of his wishing to stay in the province, be compelled to engage himself with his former employers on the payment of a bonus to be agreed upon. This resolutution met with strenuous opposition from the Chairman and Secretary: and I entertain doubt whether the same will be carried, when it is put before the consideration of the members of the Association. Several other unimportant resolutions were proposed and seconded, and await the confirmation of the members.—*Hurkaru, August* 3.

POONA.

About two hundred and seventy-five candidates for the Revenue Department of Tanna Zillah, out of five hundred, have passed the required examination.—*Observer, August* 11.

We understand owners of land beyond the Sir Jamsetjee Bund have received orders not to sell it without permission of Government. A line has been marked out enclosing a large area of ground, which we understand includes the Yellora hill, and the line is being continued to Kirkee. We may anticipate that the new buildings for the accomodation of the Governor General will be shortly begun. The price of land and houses at Poona has risen to an unheard of and fabulous amount.—*Id.*

Sir Mathew Sausse, the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, accompanied by Baron de H. Larpent, the Sessions Judge of Poona, lately visited the Sungum Court House, Small Cause Court, Principal Sudder Ameen and Sudder Ameen's Courts, the Moonsiff's Court, and the Dufter, and enquired about the number of Vakeels attached to each Court, as well as where the Carcoons of the establishment are seated, and how the witnesses are placed in the Court; after which Rastia's Warra was inspected.—*Id.*

Atrocious Murder at Khandalla.—A most atrocious murder of a new born child has been committed by a purdasee named Bhugewut at Khandalla. It appears that this wretch had criminal intercourse with his step daughter, and when she was delivered of the child, it was murdered, wrapped in a cloth, and a stone was tied to it, and the body was thrown in the tank at Khandalla; this was detected by the police and an inquest held on the body. The jury agreed on the verdict that the child was murdered by pinching the throat, as the tongue was hanging out of the lips. The murderer has been since apprehended, and has been sent to Poona to stand his trial before the next Criminal Sessions.—*Id.*

Murder in Camp.—A young girl of the age of fifteen years, named Ryhe combe Jannoo, by caste a Mahar, was found murdered on Sunday morning in the Petty Staff lines behind Mr. Faulconer's residence. It appears that she was murdered on Saturday night. The perpetrators have not as yet been traced, but about ten persons have been apprehended on suspicion, and are now in custody at the Cantonment Bazar. She was murdered by means of stones, for where she was lying, two round large stones were found by her side. We regret to hear of so dreadful a murder being committed within the limits of the Camp Bazaar. The police station is not very far from the spot where the unfortunate girl was found lying dead. A Court of inquest has been ordered, the constitution of which will be found in Brigade Order elsewhere. We hope the Cantonment Police will soon trace the murderer, and have him hung on the same spot where this foul deed was committed, otherwise we shall have a great deal to say on the police system of Camp, which may not be altogether pleasing to the Camp authorities from the Cantonment Magistrate downwards. We have not as yet forgotten the assault with robbery by force which was committed on Threbhowan Petambur at sunset, the guilty parties in which have not yet been captured, so far as we have heard.—*Id.*

United Service Institution of Western India.—The series of lectures for the season of 1863 at this Institution was inaugurated on Friday evening last, with a lecture from Mr. Stothert, of the Free Church Mission, on "Bermuda and its Garrisons." The audience was not very considerable, it appearing that even curiosity to know what could possibly be said about Bermuda was not a powerful magnet enough to draw together a large assembly. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, however, was present. The subject was indeed one to test the abilities of a lecturer. Bermuda is a small group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, somewhere near Newfoundland, and is surrounded by coral reefs.

It is so small that it is a triumph of navigation for a passing ship to find it in crossing the ocean. There were no inhabitants before it was colonised. There are no hills more than two hundred feet in height. Bermuda is once mentioned by Shakspeare; and the chief subject of discussion among the colonists is whether the poet Waller ever visited them. Tom Moore certainly did. Bishop Berkeley endeavonred to establish a college there for training missionaries to preach among the Indians of North America, but he was disappointed, and had to abandon the attempt. The necessaries of life are brought from America in boats, which take away potatoes and other articles instead. Arrow root is the chief production, and also cedar wood. There is, however, a great charm in the natural scenery, which must be extremely beautiful, and of which the lecturer gave several descriptions in prose and verse. The sea is beautifully clear, rocks of splendid hues lie under its transparent depths, and the islands lie covered with cedar groves on the calm waters, enclosed in their wall of coral reef. Indeed the lovely scenery of Bermuda impresses strongly all who see it, and hence we doubt not Mr. Stothert's great interest in the place arises. The soldiers diers are dispersed in small forts, or sent in twos or threes to telegraph stations on the different islands. A dangerous voyage of twelve hours in an open boat was described by the lecturer, who however landed us safely at last at the dockyard, and wound up with an eloquent description of the lighthouse.

At the conclusion, the audience testified by applause the conviction that they felt that they now knew all about Bermuda. After a pause of calm retrospect, Sir William Mansfield got up and went away, and the rest of the audience pensively followed.—*Id.*

READINGS FROM THE BENGALI PAPERS.

(*Indian Reformer, July* 31.)

The *Bharat Bandhu* (published at Moorshedabad) raises the question why some Bengal is should not be appointed members of the Governor-General's Council for making laws. "Will it not be better," asks our contemporary, "to make the Imperial Council somewhat like the Parliament of England, in which the people are represented? Will not that change benefit Her Majesty's Indian subjects a thousand times more than at present? It will be admitted by every body that foreigners, however long they may have resided in the country, and whatever the extent of their information regarding the condition of its people, can scarcely hope to acquire the same local knowledge which intelligent and educated Native gentlemen have; and that the assistance which these latter may render in the framing of laws can never be rendered by the former. Why Government does not take this matter into consideration transcends our feeble powers of comprehension. Our prayer to Government is that two Bengali gentlemen be admitted into the Imperial Council. Some say—especially the party of 'developers'—that Bengalis of suitable qualifications are not to be found. This is not a new objection. It is a prejudice of long standing, and, we fear, can never be eradicated. It would be surely wonderful if not *one* Bengali could be found worthy of the post. Bengalis may be weaker than many nations, but in intelligence they are second to none. Should the Government resolve to admit Bengalis into the Legislative Council, one or two individuals, at least, may without difficulty be found."

The *Bharat Paridarshan* draws the following picture of Bengal Zemindars:—"At first sight we may regard Zemindars as men, but we change our opinion when we reflect on their conduct. The *Palasa* flower (*Butea frondosa*) may first attract us by the gorgeousness of its appearance, but it loses our regard the moment we perceive that it is inodorous. So, the genteel words of Zemindars may afford us a momentary gratification, but when we come to be acquainted with their treatment of the ryots, we can scarcely help looking upon them as ferocious beasts. We hear every now and then that the ryots of one Zemindar, unable to bear his intolerable tyranny, have forsaken their homes and settled in a different part of the country; and that a ryot of another Zemindar has committed suicide on account of the dishonour done to the females of his house by his landlord. Who can listen to such tales of frightful oppression without indignation? Should the ryots on such occasions repair to the courts for the redress of their grievances, it is all lost labour and expense; for the amlahs of the courts become most friendly to those who give them the largest bribes."

The *Dhaka Prakash*, in an excellent article on Kulin polygamy, dwells on the necessity of an Act of the Le- ... A new weekly Bengali paper, called the *Dhaka Darpan*, or Dacca Mirror, has been started in the ancient capital of Bengal. It is very creditably done. The Anglo-Indian and Indo-English press may both learn a good lesson from our infantile contemporary. The Editor thus piously begins his labours;—"Relying on the great mercy of Him who is the Ordainer and the Father of the universe, we commence from to-day the publication of the *Dhaka Darpan*. At the very outset of this work, with humble salutations, and grateful hearts, we pray to the great and all-good God, that, keeping us submissive to His will, He may be pleased to crown this undertaking with success." And yet the writer is not a Christian.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The following despatch from Lord Russell to the Ambassador of Great Britian in St. Petersburg, respecting the insurrection in Poland, was published yesterday:—

"Earl Russell to Lord Napier.

"Foreign-office, June 17, 1863.

"My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have considered with the deepest attention the despatch of Prince Gortschakoff of the 26th of April, which was placed in my hands by Baron Brunnow on the 2nd of May.

"Her Majesty's Government are not desirous, any more than Prince Gortschakoff, of continuing a barren discussion. I will, therefore, pass over all the controversy regarding my previous despatch; I will not endeavour in the present communication to fix the precise meaning of the article regarding Poland in the Treaty of Vienna, nor will I argue, as Prince Gortschakoff seems to expect I should do, that there is only one form under which good government can be established. Still less I will call in question the benevolent intention of the enlightened Emperor who has already in a short time effected such marvellous changes in the legal condition of his Russian subjects.

Her Majesty's Government are willing with the Emperor of Russia to seek a practical solution of a difficult and most important problem.

"Baron Brunnow, in presenting to me Prince Gortschakoff's despatch, said, 'The Imperial Cabinet is ready to enter upon an exchange of ideas upon the ground and within the limits of the Treaties of 1855.'

"Her Majesty's Government are thus invited by the Government of Russia to an exchange of ideas upon the basis of the Treaty of 1815, with a view to the pacification and permanent tranquillity of Poland.

"Before making any definite proposals, it is essential to point out that there are two leading principles upon which as it appears to Her Majesty's Government any future Government of Poland ought to rest. The first of these is the establishment of confidence in the Government on the part of the governed.

"The original views of the Emperor Alexander I. are stated by Lord Castlereagh, who had heard from the Emperor's own lips, in a long conversation, the plan he contemplated.

"The plan of the Emperor is thus described by Lord Castlereagh;—'To retain the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the small portion to the westward of Kalisch, which he meant to assign to Prussia, erecting the remainder, together with the Polish provinces formerly dismembered, into a kingdom under the dominion of Russia, with a national Administration congenial to the sentiments of the people.'

"The whole force of this plan consists in the latter words.

"Whether power is retained in the hands of one as in the old monarchy of France, or divided among a select body of the aristocracy, as in the Republic of Venice, or distributed among a Sovereign, a House of Peers, and a Representative Assembly, as in England—its virtue and strength must consist in its being a 'national Administration congenial to the sentiments of the people.'

The Emperor Alexander II., speaking of the institutions he has given, says, 'as to the future, it necessarily depends on the confidence with which these institutions will be received on the part of the kingdom.'

"Such an Administration as Alexander I. intended, such confidence as Alexander II. looked for, unhappily do not exist in Poland.

"The next principle of order and stability must be found in the supremacy of law over arbitary will. Where such supremacy exists, the subject or citizen may enjoy his property or exercise his industry in peace, and the security he feels as an individual will be felt in its turn by the Government under which he lives.

"Partial tumults, secret conpiracies, and the interference of cosmopolite strangers, will not shake the firm edifice of such a government.

"This element of stability is likewise wanting in Poland. The religious liberty guaranteed by the solemn declarations of the Empress Catherine, the political freedom granted by the deliberate Charter of the Emperor Alexander I., have alike been abrogated by succeeding Governments, and have been only partially revived by the present Emperor.

"It is no easy task to restore the confidence which has been lost, and to regain the peace which is now everywhere broken.

Her Majesty's Government would deem themselves guilty of great presumption if they were to express an assurance that vague declarations of good intentions, or even the enactment of some wise laws, would make such an impression on the minds of the Polish people as to obtain peace and restore obedience.

"In present circumstances it appears to Her Majesty's Government that nothing less than the following outline of measures should be adopted as the bases of pacification;

"1. Complete and general amnesty.

"2. National representation, with powers similar to those which are fixed by the charter of the 15-27th November, 1815.

"Poles to be named to public offices in such a manner as to form a distinct national Administration, having confidence of the country.

"4. Full and entire liberty of conscience; repeal of the restrictions imposed on Catholic worship.

"5. The Polish language recognized in the kingdom as the official language, and used as such in the administration of the law and education.

"6. The establishment of a regular and legal system of recruiting.

"These six points might serve as the indications of measures to be adopted, after calm and full deliberation.

"But it is difficult, nay, allmost impossible, to create the requisite confidence and calm while the passions of men are becoming daily more excited, their hatreds more deadly, their determination to succeed or perish more fixed and immovable.

"Your lordship has sent me an extract from the *St. Petersburg Gazette* of the 7th (19th) of May. I could send your lordship, in return extracts from London newspapers, giving accounts of atrocites, equally horrible, committed by men acting on behalf of Russian authority.

"It is not for Her Majesty's Government to discriminate between the real facts and the exaggerations of hostile parties.

"Many of the allegations of each are probably unfounded, but some must in all probability be true. How, then, are we to hope to conduct to any good end a negotiation carried on between parties thus exasperated?

"In an ordinary war, the successes of fleets and armies, who fight with courage, but without hatred, may be balanced in a negotiation carried on in the midst of hostilities. An island more or less to be transferred, a boundary more or less to be extended, might express the value of the last victory or conquest. But where the object is to attain civil peace, and to induce men to live under those against whom they have fought with rancour and desperation, the case is different. The first thing to be done, therefore, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, is to establish a suspension of hostilities. This might be done in the name of humanity by a proclamation of the Emperor of Russia without any derogation of his dignity. The Poles, of course, would not be entitled to the benefit of such an act, unless they themselves refrained from hostilities of every kind during the suspension.

Tranquility thus for the moment restored, the next thing is to consult the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna. Prussia, Spain, Sweden, and Portugal must be asked to give their opinion as to the best mode of giving effect to a treaty to which they were contracting parties.

What Her Majesty's Government propose, therefore, consists in these three propositions:—

1st. The adoption of the six points enumerated as bases of negotiation.

2nd. A provisional suspension of arms, to be proclaimed by the Emperor of Russia.

3rd. A conference of the eight Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff. I am, &c.,
"Russell."

MR. D'ISRAELI AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

(*Examiner, July* 14.)

Mr D'Israeli has ceased to be original. He has turned plagiarist, and of all mortal men he has chosen President Lincoln for what schoolboys call his "crib." Never was there a more flagrant case of the sort of robbery commonly described as robbing the poor's box. Slender, indeed, are the intellectual stores of the American President, but from them the Conservative chief has stolen the main materials of a speech with merely a change of names and applications. Substitute for the restoration of the Union, office; for the conscription, registration; and for Southerns, Liberals, and there is the outline of Mr D'Israeli's speech to the National Conservative Association.

Menander says that the wise live in hopes, and that the unfortunate are saved by hope, and in this point of wisdom Mr D'Israeli certainly emulates his great model, Abraham Lincoln. Yet sometimes we cannot help suspecting the sincerity of his profession, and that he is like the pious Æneas, who makes a show of feelings very opposite to those that are in the depths of his breast—

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.

For putting a good face on things Æneas was probably better fitted by nature than Mr D'Israeli, whose countenance is not exactly a frontispiece for the Pleasures of Hope; but by word of mouth he makes up for all. Nevertheless, there is a jar in his discourse, and we think we hear that dolorous bell of Westminster laboriously and painfully endeavouring to ring out a merry peal.

Mr. D'Israeli does not begin by borrowing from the American President. Instead of referring to past greatness, he has to refer to past littleness, and the burden of half his speech is the cry we hear every hour in the streets from the hawkers of plants, "all a-growing." The Tory party is all a-growing, and its leader's only anxiety is for its principles, about which he is mightily particular. He denies the arrival of a political millennium, and says, with some truth, that the Liberal party do not practise the principles they profess; but that, hushed as they now are in grim repose, they will again be roused to action, in which inevitable event Mr D'Israeli declares:—

"What I want is that the Tory party shall be found prepared—prepared in the discipline of their numbers, but prepared in something to my mind more important than discipline and numbers—in defined opinions and distinctive principles."

The use of the future tense being at present prepared with the desired defined opinions and distinctive principles. But as they say of the children, it will know better when it gets bigger. And its misfortunes are to be considered, and the truth borne in mind that it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright. So with the comforting reflection *passi graviora*, Mr D'Israeli preaches as follows:

"I would on this occasion recall your memory to the state of the Tory party only some few years ago. Why, only twelve years ago there was no record in the history of England of a political connexion so utterly forlorn, so prostrate, as was then the Tory party. *That eminent man whose great sagacity and great heart had rallied us round him* at a moment of unforeseen and unprecedented difficulty had just met an untimely end. I will never mention his name or recall his memory without expressing the sentiments of admiration and affection which I feel. At that moment we did not literally count in the House of Commons by any means one-fourth of its members. As for our political opinions—that identity of sentiment which is the only foundation of vigorous action in the public life—that *idem velle et idem sentire de Republica*, which is the soul of political existence,—we were in this position."

We remember an occasion upon which Mr D'Israeli congratulated the eminent man to whom he has here referred with such high praise on his "most courageous conscience;" and a most courageous conscience the utterance of this eulogy required, considering that up to the time of the great man's untimely end he had been incessantly the object of Mr D'Israeli's most biting sarcasms and unsparing onslaughts. He may have corrected his opinion, it is never too late to do that; but in such case surely the grace of some expression of penitence for past injustice was due. And when Mr D'Israeli speaks of Sir Robert Peel's great sagacity and great heart, which had rallied "us round him," is there not an error in his Parliamentary history? for as well might it be said that Brutus was rallied to Cæsar in the Senate House. There was an ancient superstition, that if the assassin touched the body it would bleed afresh. Is it in defiance, or in challenge of this ordeal that Mr. D'Israeli touches the fame of Peel?

But to matters less serious,—Mr D'Israeli's copy of Abraham Lincoln. Might it not be supposed that the American President was the speaker of these hopeful words? indeed he has attered them upon every fresh disaster since the commencement of the war:—

"I have never looked upon the past with those feelings of disappointment which many of my companions entertained. I felt that the circumstances under which our political connexion was first formed were most rare and remarkable, and I *knew that a hard trial must be undergone* before we were approved for the trust to which we aspired. *When there have been murmurs at delay I myself only saw preparation, even where there has been discomfiture I have only recognised progress.*"

That is precisely what the Northern orators and press say upon every reverse, and surely these last words are stolen *literatim* from the lips of President Lincoln, never weary, never ashamed of repeating them. Indeed that worthy seems to be under the delusion of Robin Gray's wife, of whom the poet says:

Despair it was come,
And she thought it content.

The restoration of union does not seem more feasible in the Tory party than in the States of America. At this meeting of the Conservative Registration Association what says the Chairman upon proposing the Leaders and success to the Cause, how does his mind overflow upon this toast? Even as follows:—

"There was a small section of the party who, whether from an unenviable desire for notoriety, or a futile vanity, were disposed to stab their friends in the dark, and of whom he could only say, he, for one, would much rather see them on the benches opposite than giving a dishonest support to the cause which he advocated. He would say no more. The cap would fit where it applied. Many who were present would know the small section to whom he alluded."

Who has forgotten the time when there was some very sharp stabbing not in the dark, for it seems that this happy united party is never without some malcontent spirits that turn their arms against their chiefs, and Mr. D'Israeli now only suffers in turn the lot of Sir Robert Peel.

Mr D'Israeli complains much of coalitions, to which he attributes the decay of public spirit and all the defeats of his party, but who has been more glad to avail himself of coalitions? When he was last in office was he not supported by Mr Bright, without whose shield and sword he could not have stood a month against the Opposition; and does he not now court the alliance of the Popish Irish members as the prop of a future Tory Government? We agree with much Mr D'Israeli says against coalition, but it is impossible not to see that his quarrel is only with coalitions adverse to him, and that he is only too happy to accept such—no matter what their character may be—as serve his purpose.

EXAGGERATION.

(*Examiner, July* 11.)

We have received the following communication:—

Will you allow me to correct an error into which the writer of the article in to-day's *Examiner*, entitled "Mr Disraeli and President Lincoln," has fallen. He comments with great severity on a passage in Mr Disraeli's speech, alluding, as the context clearly shows, to Lord George Bentinck, under the idea that the speaker was referring to Sir Robert Peel.

The only ground for the error is that the death of Bentinck is spoken of as occurring *twelve* years instead of *fifteen* years ago. But this inaccuracy is corrected by the description given in the speech of the condition of the Tory party at the time alluded to, which answers very

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well for 1848, but is entirely inapplicable to 1851. I should have thought, moreover, that Mr Disraeli's antecedents would have precluded the idea that he could dwell on the memory of Peel with "admiration and *affection*." The last term, however, is most appropriate when we recollect his intimate relations to Lord George Bentinck.—I am, &c., A. C.

4th July, 1863.

Our correspondent is right, and we desire all we said, under the impression that Mr Disraeli's allusion was to Sir Robert Peel, to be considered as unsaid. The fault, however, is not solely ours. It was Mr Disraeli's exaggeration that caused our mistake. We could not recognise Lord George Bentinck in the eminent man of great sagacity and great heart. The description sufficiently fitted Sir Robert, and the circumstances referred to were circumstances of the Tory party under his leadership, but anterior to the date mentioned. The idea never struck us that any other Tory statesman of recent times could be spoken of in such exalted terms of praise. Nor was our false impression corrected by the recollection of Mr Disraeli's former judgments, as "A. C." thinks it should have been, for we are certainly not unprepared for inconsistency in Mr Disraeli's sentiments. The profession of affection was indeed rather startling, but Bacon tells us that "good things are never seen in their full beauty till they turn their backs and be passing away"; and Shakespeare to the same effect.

> . . . . It so falls out,
> That what we have we prize not to the worth,
> Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
> Why then we rack the value; then we find
> The virtue that possession would not show us.

Undeniably there was a time when Mr. Disraeli must have thought well and kindly of Sir Robert Peel, and these sentiments might have been revived after party differences had been closed by the tomb. But we were wrong, misled by Mr. Disraeli's preposterous estimate of a very mediocre politician, whose place in memory is not of a magnitude to dispense with name. We say this without meaning any disparagement of a nobleman who had many high qualities commanding the respect of opponents, as well as winning the love of followers; but eminent statesmanship is another matter.

The *Sun* has lectured us very severely for our mistake, and we have profited by its lesson, as it will see, in the spelling of Mr Disraeli's name, which, for want of knowing better, and not in "spiteful pertinacity" we have spelt D'Israeli, as his father spelt it before him. We did not know the offence that lay in the D'.

The *Sun* charges us with a doggedly cherished antipathy to Mr Disraeli, and implacable enmity, over-bitterness of feeling. Yet we have repeatedly seized occasion to blame Mr Disraeli's party for its ingratitude to the man whose talents have made it what it is, and without whom it would be as a rope of sand.

Our lecturer also rebukes us for faults of manner, homely or familiar figures and expressions, to which we cannot reply without repeating our offence. We must drive our ass in our own way, for no good ever came of counsel taken in that business. Or if the metaphor of the ass be too vulgar for ears polite, let us resort to another, and avow that we do not pique ourselves on dancing our bear to genteel tunes, but to any that are appropriate.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the Times, July 16.)

Sir,—Not only the army in India, but the public at home, owe you a vote of thanks for drawing attention to the report of the Sanitary Commission, in which Lord Herbert of Lea took so great an interest. It is evident, that if we are to hold the vast empire of India, we must from such stubborn facts as there figures undoubtedly draw two conclusions, either that we must have again recourse to a monstrous and dangerous native army, or that, on the other hand, we must take steps to avert that vast destruction of human life which must ultimately paralyze all our efforts to obtain sufficient reinforcements of recruits.

"X. Y. Z," has shown how we play at soldiers in India, and how very expensive such tomfoolery is in the loss of human life. Permit me to add my Indian military experience, small though it be, to that of the anonymous writer. The 99th Regiment, to which I had the honour to belong, was ordered to India in September, 1858. We embarked at Portsmouth in the Lady Jocelyn, now carrying the Cape mails, and arrived at Calcutta after a capital run of 87 days. One wing of the regiment was stationed at Fort William, the other in the go-down Barracks at Allipore. We were quartered in Calcutta for about a year, and the daring attempt was made to maintain in India the discipline and routine of Aldershott. Throughout a scorching summer, when the thermometer was 100 deg. in the shade, the orderly officer was never excused from visiting the men's dinners. I never went out on my tour of duty without covering my head with a reeking wet towel, a wicker-work helmet, and a white covered umbrella, and then, putting up a prayer for my sins, rushed out into the atmospheric oven, radiating as much heat from the barrack walls, the metal guns, and the burning ground as from the copper sky, where the jaundiced air seemed positively to quiver with heat. What was the consequence? For weeks there were some three officers only available for duty, and the rest were down in fever, which proved fatal in three cases during the trying month of May. From three to half a dozen men on an average fell out of the ranks fainting, or were marched off intoxicated from every afternoon parade. Some cases of sunstroke proved fatal, and there were several cases of Asiatic cholera.

The barracks in which my own quarters were went by the name of the "Queen's Barracks," and until late in the autumn, when a piazza was built, the work being considerably expedited, I fancy, by the violent strictures upon the outer wall. Some mornings I awoke to find that red ants had formed a colony in my hair. Some nights I could not get to sleep for the screams of the jackals, the buzz of the mosquitoes, and the noise of the rats which invariably brought their choicest morsels to my chalk and mortar chamber. The passage, placed by the blundering architect in the wrong quarter, was inhabited by lazy indolent servants, against whose wooden hubble-bubbles, perpetuating noisome and pestilential vapours, I waged continual war. This passage was innocent of ventilation, either end being guarded by two external turrets with circular staircase.

The emigrant who goes to any new colony cannot hope to succeed until he has acquired colonial experience. It is calculated that an Australian sheep farmer is not worth his salt until he has resided two years in the country. Now, blundering with sheep, although representing so much capital, is a matter of small importance, but blundering with human lives, as young assistant army surgeons without a particle of experience, and possibly without Dr. Martin's Handbook to aid them, must do, is a very different and serious question. I know that army surgeons, on first arriving in India, prescribe medicines which are regarded as perfect poisons by Indian physicians, and I think it quite pardonable myself that they should not know that 110 grains of calomel at a single dose is the ordinary prescription for cholera.

The Sanitary Commission has drawn attention to the fact that many of the barracks in India are placed in unhealthy stations. Undoubtedly the finest barracks which I saw in the neighbourhood of Calcutta were those at Chinsurah, possessing double verandahs, and forming in 1859, like Dum Dum, a depot for soldiers' wives. I cannot conceive that this station can, owing to the nearness of the river, be healthy; but, as the river bed changes its position considerably every season, a station which is very unhealthy one season may possibly be healthy the next.

The suggestion that only one-third of the entire strength of the British army in India should be stationed in the plains is, I fear, more desirable than practicable—at least as far as the Bengal Presidency is concerned. To make it more practicable one thing only is wanting—the extension of lines of railroad. I have certain things to suggest, and think that the public would do well in insisting that my proposed plan should be carried out.

On the first arrival of an English regiment in India, some code should be handed over to the colonel showing how far it is not only advisable, but needful to depart from Aldershott routine, to dispense with the stock, and to abjure the knapsack. Every regiment, when possible, should be placed under the general surveillance of military surgeons with Indian experience, who should only resign their charge on being able to certify that such supervision and advice are no longer requisite. Such supervision is needful, for I know that some commanding officers object to the puggaree, and order it not to be allowed to hang down behind the head, the great object of its doing so being to protect the nape of the neck, which is hardly less susceptible to the influence of the rays of the sun than the temples. Other commanders have too great an affection for heavy marching order parades; I do not mean parades simply in review order, but in which the private has to carry a heavy knapsack in melting weather, when a man has quite enough to do to carry the flesh upon his bones. I deem it most desirable that an English regiment on arrival at Calcutta should be moved at once up country, for Calcutta, beyond being a most unhealthy station, owing to the evil influence of the marshy Sunderbunds, offers still more evil moral influence in bad native bazaars which are altogether beyond military control, bad women, and bad liquor. Five years ago I endeavoured to call attention to this subject in the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, and, while I recall nothing which I then said, I may further add that I am more than ever convinced that we have much to learn respecting both the dress and the military hygiene of our British army in India, questions bearing very closely upon this all-important one—viz., the safety of that mighty empire.—I am, &c.,

EUSTACE W. JACOB, late Captain 99th Regiment.

THE COUNTESS DELLA SETA *vs.* LORD VERNON.

(Times, July 14.)

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart.)

LAVOIGNAT *vs.* WHITE.

THESE causes came before the Court to-day; the first upon an application on behalf of the plaintiffs therein to take the bill in the latter cause off the file, and for a reference to chambers as to the maintenance and guardianship of three wards of the Court; and the latter cause, upon an application on behalf of the Countess Della Seta, for an order directing the trustees of a deed of the 30th of August, 1852, to pay to her, at the rate of 700*l.* per annum, thereunder, and also for an order directing that the Countess might have access to her children at Turin, where they now were. In the year 1842 Lord Vernon became acquainted with the Countess Della Seta at Florence. An intimacy soon arose between that lady and his Lordship, and the result was that the Countess had four daughters, of which his Lordship was the reputed father. In 1852 Lord Vernon discontinued the connection, and by a deed dated the 30th of August in that year he entered into a covenant with trustees to pay them during his life 1,000*l.* per annum, upon trust that they should pay the same to the Countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage; and after her death, upon further trust, that they should pay 200*l.* annually out of the said sum of 1,000*l.* to each of his four daughters by the Countess, and the remaining 200*l.* being the residue of the sum of 1,000*l.*, to himself; and in case any of the young ladies should during the joint lives of the Countess and Lord Vernon attain the age of 21, or marry under that age, then that each of the daughters who should so attain that age, or marry, should during the life of Lord Vernon be paid the sum of 100*l.* out of the annuity of 1,000*l.* Lord Vernon also by the same deed assigned to the trustees thereof a policy of assurance on his own life for 5,000*l.*, and covenanted to pay to them at his decease a further sum of 15,000*l.*, and directed that they should stand possessed of the moneys to arise from the policy and the sum of 15,000*l.* upon trust for the Countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction in anticipation in case of her marriage, and after her death for the four young ladies before named. The deed declared that the provision thereby made for the Countess was so made upon the express condition that she should thereout, when received, maintain and educate the young ladies respectively during their minorities to the satisfaction of the trustees, unless and until such condition should be dispensed with by Lord Vernoon; and that, in case of any breach by the Countess of the condition without the license or concert in writing of Lord Vernon, it should be lawful for the trustees, with the approbation of Lord Vernon, to withhold from the Countess such portion as they should think fit of her annual income, and to apply the same towards the maintenance and education of the young ladies. The Countess married the Count Della Seta on the 26th of November, 1853, and one of the young ladies died in July, 1858. Lord Vernon, hearing that the surviving children, who were now severally of the ages of 20, 17, and 15, were not happy with their mother, and, further, that they had left her house at Cairo, whither she had gone for her health, caused the first suit to be instituted on the 20th of June last in behalf of the young ladies by one of his sons, as their next friend, for the purpose of carrying into effect the trusts of August, 1852, and making them wards of Court, and for a scheme for their maintenance and education. On the 23rd of June, 1862, the second bill was filed, the bill in the first suit having been served on the solicitor of the plaintiff in the second suit on the 22nd of June. The bill in the cause of the "Countess Della Seta *v.* Lord Vernon" was originally filed on behalf of the Countess and her three surviving daughters, and it prayed that the trusts of the deed of the 30th of August, 1852, might be carried into execution. An order was made on the 2nd instant directing an annual sum of 400*l.* to be paid to the Countess by monthly instalments, and two sums in support of that allowance had been accordingly paid to her for the months of June last and July instant, the payments for these months being the only sums in arrear on the 2nd inst., and on the deed of August, 1852. The object of the present application in the second suit was to raise the allowance of 400*l.* to 700*l.*, and also to obtain an order directing that the Countess might have access to her daughters, one of whom had been dangerously ill at Turin, but was now better. The Countess had started for Turin, but it was said that her daughters did not desire to see her, and that the medical attendant of the young lady who was ill did not think it advisable the Countess should see her. Under these circumstances the Countess had not seen any of her daughters at Turin.

Mr. Malins and Mr. H. Stevens for the Countess Della Seta.

Mr. Bacon, for Lord Vernon, said that his Lordship had no other desire for privacy in the discussion of this case than that which any man would naturally feel who had formed such a connexion as that which had existed between him and the Countess. Beyond that he personally had no fear of publicity. He had always until within the last few weeks, when he had reason to believe that the Countess was failing in her duty to her children, punctually made the payments he had by the deed of August, 1852, contracted to make. In the early part of the present year he heard that the young ladies had fled from their mother's house at Cairo to that of a stranger to him there, and that their mother had left for England. He immediately sent a trustworthy person to Cairo to take charge of his daughters, and had them taken to Turin and placed at a boarding-school there, where they now were. His next step was to cause the suit of "Lavoignat *v.* White" to be instituted, because if what he had heard respecting the Countess were true, she was not fit to have the custody of the young ladies. Lord Vernon desired only to carry out to the letter the deed of August, 1852. He did not desire to shrink from one iota of the liabilities he had thereby laid himself under, and the statements which had been circulated to the contrary were false, and they were, moreover, known to be false by those who had put them abroad.

Mr. Russell appeared for the trustees; and Mr. Greene for the three young ladies, wards of the Court.

The case is not yet concluded.

(Times, July 15.)

THE former of these suits was instituted to carry into effect the trusts of a deed of the 30th of August, 1852, and to obtain the appointment of guardians to three young ladies during their respective minorities, and for a scheme for their education and maintenance; and the latter was instituted to obtain a declaration that the Countess Della Seta had not, under certain circumstances, forfeited her right to an annuity of 1,000*l.*, according to the terms of the above deed for carrying into effect the trust thereof, and for making the above three young ladies wards of the Court. In 1842 Lord Vernon became acquainted with the Countess Della Seta, whose maiden name was Lavoignat, and who was then residing at Florence. An intimacy soon sprung up between his Lordship and the lady, who, by her baptismal certificate, appeared to have been born on the 27th of August, 1823. The result of the intimacy was that the Countess had four daughters, of which Lord Vernon was the reputed father. In 1852 this connexion was broken off, and by a deed of the 30th of August in that year Lord Vernon covenanted with trustees to pay to them an annuity of 1,000*l.* upon trust that they should pay the same to the Countess for her life for her separate use, with a restriction on anticipation in case of her marriage; and, after her death, upon further trust that they should pay 200*l.* annually out of the sum of 1,000*l.* to each of his four daughters by the Countess, and the remaining 200*l.*, being the residue of the sum of 1,000*l.*, to himself; and in case any of the young ladies should marry, or attain 21 without marrying, then that each of them so marrying, or attaining that age should, during the joint lives of the Countess and Lord Vernon, be paid the sum of 100*l.* per annum. Lord Vernon also assigned to the trustees a policy of assurance on his own life for 5,000*l.*, and covenanted to pay a further sum of 15,000*l.* to the trustees (making together 20,000*l.*) upon trust for the Countess for her life, and after her death for her four daughters. The deed declared that the provision thereby made for the Countess was so made upon the express condition that she should thereout, when received, maintain and educate the young ladies during their respective minorities and discovertures to the satisfaction of the trustees, unless and until such condition should be dispensed with by Lord Vernon, and that in case of any breach of the condition without the consent of Lord Vernon it should be lawful for the trustees to withhold such portion as they should think fit of her annual income, and apply the same in maintaining and educating her daughters. In November, 1853, the Countess married the Count Della Seta, and in July, 1858, one of her daughters died. In the early part of the present year Lord Vernon heard that his daughters had, in consequence of differences with her, left the roof of their mother, who was then at Cairo, whither she had gone for her health, and that they had fled for protection to the house of a person at that place who was unknown to Lord Vernon. Upon receiving that intelligence Lord Vernon immediately sent a person in whom he confided to Cairo, and had his daughters taken thence to Turin, and placed at a school at the latter place, where they now are. Further inquiries led Lord Vernon to believe that the Countess had been delivered of a child in November last, although, as alleged by him, but denied by her, she had been separated from her husband for more than a year prior to that period. Lord Vernon, accordingly, on the 20th of June last caused the first of the above suits to be instituted on behalf of his three surviving daughters by the Countess, by one of his sons, as their next friend. On the 22nd of June that bill was served on the solicitors of the Countess Della Seta, and on the 23rd the bill in the second suit was filed on behalf of the Countess by a next friend, and her three children by the same next friend. According to the deed of August, 1852, the annuity of 1,000*l.* was payable to the Countess quarterly, but for several years past the trustees, at her request and with Lord Vernon's consent, have paid the annuity to her by monthly payments of 83*l.* 6s. 8d. In the report of our impression of this day (Tuesday), we stated that when the case was heard in private on the 2nd inst. two monthly payments only were due to the Countess. It appears, however, that there was also then due to her a portion of the payment for May, the trustees having paid to her prior to that hearing 40*l.* in respect thereof. On the 2nd inst. an order was made directing that the Countess should, under these circumstances, be allowed 400*l.* per annum, and two payments for June and July in respect of such annuity had been made to her since that order. The case was resumed from yesterday, and the manner in which the causes came before the Court will be seen from the Vice-Chancellor's judgment.

The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of the hearing of the applications, more than once said that if any matters were gone into which in the slightest degree injuriously affected the character of the young ladies who had been made wards of the Court by the filing of the bill in the first suit on the 20th of June, he should immediately order the Court to be cleared and proceed with the hearing in private. Accordingly it was by common consent among the counsel agreed that all irritating topics should be avoided. The incident of the birth of a child by the Countess in November last was disclosed by Mr. Malins, who admitted that, if the Count Della Seta was not the father of that child, the Countess would be unfit any longer to have the care of the children. But the learned counsel said that in the present state of the evidence he could form no satisfactory opinion on the matter. The Countess, however, swore that she had lived with her husband the Count during the months of January, February, and March, 1862.

Mr. Maling and Mr. Henry Stevens were for the Countess Della Seta; Mr. Bacon for Lord Vernon; Mr. Greene for the infant children, wards of the Court; and Mr. G. L. Russell for the trustees of the deed of August 1852.

The Vice-Chancellor said that there were three applications now to be disposed of by the Court in these causes. The first was an application on the part of Mr. Greene's clients that the names of the infant plaintiffs in the second suit might be struck out, or that all further proceedings therein might be stayed, and that the next friend of the infants might pay all the costs of it. He was of opinion that a very unfortunate mistake had been made in filing the second bill. On the 23rd of June, the day on which the second bill was filed, the infants were wards of the Court, having been made so in a suit properly instituted of the 20th of June, and in which the guardianship of the infants and the interests of them and of their mother, under the deed of the 30th of August, 1852, could have been amply provided for and protected. He had endeavoured to see whether the infants would derive any other benefit from the institution of the second suit than that which they derived from the first, but he could not see that they would. The care and custody of infants was one of the most important things within the jurisdiction of that Court. The powers of the Court for that purpose were very great; and the duties of the next friend, the solicitor, and the counsel of the children imposed on them the most serious responsibility. In this case there had been a mistake in filing the second bill after the first. The mistake was an unfortunate one, for it involved the next friend of the infants in serious expense. It had been attempted to be shown that this question was disposed of at the hearing in private, which took place on the 2d inst., when everything which had been done was done calmly and temperately; but the only order then made was that a certain sum should be paid to the Countess. The order, therefore, on the first application must be that the names of the infants should be struck out as plaintiffs in the second suit, and that the next friend should pay the costs of that application. Then there would remain a bill in so anomalous a position that he must request the serious consideration of the Counsel of the Countess, who, as a foreigner and under the disability of coverture, was entitled to the kind and tender regard of the Court, to the question whether her interests would not be best served by taking the second bill and all the affidavits in relation thereto off the file, for he saw no reason why any claim by her could not be adjudicated upon in the first suit. The lady, however, had the assistance of very able and experienced counsel, and if they thought it was for her interest that the second bill should be retained she had a full right to do so. He would only invite a dispassionate consideration by her and them of the matter. What he had next to dispose of was a motion by the lady to increase the allowance of 400*l.*, per annum to 700*l.* per annum. Now, he had no power to make such an order, and no one knew that better than the counsel for the lady. The deed contained certain trusts, by virtue of which the right to the money thereby payable was vested absolutely in the trustees, and their first trust was to pay to the lady, 1,000*l.* upon condition of her maintaining and educating the children during their respective minorities and discovertures to the satisfaction of the trustees, unless and until such condition should be dispensed with by Lord Vernon. Now, it was part of the lady's own case that she was not now maintaining her children. Also, where property was vested in trustees as hers was, unless the Court saw a clear miscarriage on their part as to the application of the trust funds, it could not, and it ought not to interfere. He had been unable to see anything on the part of the trustees which did not show a kind consideration and regard for the lady, and a discreet exercise of their duties towards the children. Those duties had certainly not been exercised in such a way as to justify the Court in interfering. He thought this application also should be refused, but with liberty to apply the summons at chambers, so that if the Countess wished for any further sum the question might be considered there. With reference to the question of access by the Countess to her children, he thought she should be allowed to see her children if as proposed by the trustees, they were willing to see her, and the doctors thought it advisable that she should see her daughter who was ill. There remained, then, the question of the guardianship of the children; but if that were to be gone into, he should, as the affidavits contained matters which rendered it eminently unfit that this point should be discussed in public, order the Court to be cleared, and proceed with the case in private.

Mr. Malins suggested that Mr. Edward White and M. Jean Samuel Rossel Bauth, the trustees of the deed of the 30th of August, 1852, under whose care the children now in fact were, should be appointed their guardians.

Mr. Greene assented to that proposal.

Mr. Bacon suggested the addition of the Hon. W. J. B. Warren Venables Vernon, the next friend of the infants in the first suit, and one of the sons of Lord Vernon, as a guardian.

Mr. Malins asked to be allowed time to consider this proposal.

Mr. Greene said, if it were assented to, Mr. Vernon's name could be included in the order now made; and, if it were objected to, the trustees of the deed would be the only guardians of the young ladies.

The Vice-Chancellor added that if the Countess felt in want of money she had only to apply at chambers, and whatever she was entitled to she would there get.

PIN AND NEEDLE MONEY.

(Examiner, July 4.)

PIN MONEY,

I.

She is sitting in her boudoir,
That woman young and fair,
With costly jewels flashing
Upon her bosom bare;
Her eyes with joy are beaming,
And her cheek is full of health,
And her look, her dress, her chamber
Speak of rank and birth and wealth.

II.

Her lip is like the ruby,
Her brow untouched by care,
Like a fountain in the sunlight
Is the waving of her hair.
Her neck is finely rounded,
And her hands are soft and warm,
And full of grace and beauty,
Is her slightly bending form.

III.

And she laughs a ringing laughter,
Such as tinkles on the ear,
Like a bell that tells the weary heart
That those we love are near;
And perhaps her fingers slightly
Beat the time of some gay tune,
And she thinks with girlish gladness,
Oh! I may be married soon.

IV.

And so she sits, the rich girl,
In thoughtless gaiety,
With buoyant spirits, queenly pride,
Her thoughts and actions free;
Her prospects, wealth and pleasure,
And luxury and ease,
A title and a noble name,
Companions such as these.

V.

Her elegance, her riches,
Her heritage of pride;
Her light and polished manners,
Her influence spreading wide;
The opera and the levée,
The theatre and the ball;—
But may not even these be made
Temptations to her fall?

VI.

Alas! the rich may hardly
The heavenly kingdom see,
Alas, there is a peril
Where pride and laughter be.
Blessed are the meek in spirit,
Said He that walked the earth
To seek and save the lost and lorn:
Himself of lowly birth.

NEEDLE MONEY.

I.

She is sitting in her garret,
That woman pale and thin,
Her kerchief fastened scantily
Beneath her wasted chin;
Her eye is sunk and heavy,
And her cheek is pale and gaunt,
And her look, her dress, her chamber,
Speak of woe, of toil, and want.

II.

Her lip is parched and shrivelled,
And her brow is trouble's seat,
Her hair is thin and wasted,
Tho' the scanty locks are neat;
Her neck is skin and gristle,
And her hands are skin and bone,
And her body, God's own making,
Crooked and deformed has grown.

III.

And she coughs as if a death-watch
Sat ticking in her breast,
Ever clinging closely to her,
Even when she fain would rest;
And her trembling fingers hurry,
For her work is far from done,
And she thinks with mournful pleasure,
Well, I may be buried soon.

IV.

And so she sits, the poor girl,
In endless misery;
With aching heart and drooping head,
In iron slavery;
Her prospects are a death-bed,
Or worse, a life of pain,
And the friends that cheer her busy hands,
Are ever still the same.

V.

For behind her is the workhouse,
And before her are the streets;
On her right hand is the prison,
On her left starvation sits;
And the pestilence and famine,
And the river and the rope,
And the cold and wet and darkness,
Come to cling about her hope.

VI.

Ho, for all those grisly faces
In the empty fire-place!
Ho, for every tempting demon,
Ho, for miseries that abase!
With the chilly wind that enters,
Round about her soul they creep,
And when fast the snow is falling
Through the broken roof they peep,

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FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—
Sparkling HOCK, Superior ....at per doz. Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, superior .... do. " 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry .... do. " 30
Do. Excellent Golden .... do. " 28
Do. Excellent Pale .... do. " 26
PORT, Old, very superior .... do. " 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts .... do. " 8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine ....at per doz. Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy .... do. " 25
ST. GEORGE, Do. .... do. " 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine .... do. " 24
Do. do. Breakfast do. .... do. " 20
Do. do. do. .... do. " 18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled) .... do. " 15
OLD COGNAC, superior .... do. " 25
Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per dozen.
" " " Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 " "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts ...... 16 8 " "
" " Ditto in Pints .... 9 0 " "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts... 12 8 " "
Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.
We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No, 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marsceny (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—
SHERRIES—
Black Seal..........Amontillado............per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines... " " 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. } .... " " 22
MADEIRA, very old .... " " 42
PORT—
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...Quarts " " 30
Do. Do. ....Pints " " 15
Red Seal ....Quarts " " 24
Do. ....Pints " " 13
CLARET—
Chateux Margeaux.......... " " 34
Leoville .... " " 28
St. Julien .... " " 22
Medoc .... " " 16
CHAMPAGNE—
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts " " 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints " " 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts " " 36
Do. ...do ....Pints " " 19
HOCK—
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... } " " 38
MOSELLE do do.
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.......... " " 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do .... " " 18
CURACOA.......... " " 42
MARASCHINO .... " " 40
CHERRY BRANDY .... " " 30
SPIRITS—
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36 ....
Do. ...Jules Robins (30 year old) " " 60
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica... " " 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London..........
Do..........Hollands, in cases...
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie ... " " 21
BEER AND STOUT.
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

Business Announcements.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 960 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.
THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.
Testimonials can be seen on application.
Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.
References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.) Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.) Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.) Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

BILLIARDS.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.
Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.
ALSO,
The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.
The Medical Hall, Byculla,
June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.
LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.
IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.
VEGETABLE SEEDS.
In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.
MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
June 22nd, 1863.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,
BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—
Single Perambulators with Apron .... Rs. 28
Do. Do. ...... best " .... " 36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides.......... " 36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined .... " 40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best .... " 60
Double Perambulators, with Apron .... " 32
Do. Do. .... Do. .... " 35
Do. Do. .... best .... " 38
Do. Do. .... Imitation Cane Sides.......... " 40
Do. Do. .... With Hood, best.......... " 65
Do. Do. .... best Imitation Cane Sides. " 54
CLOCKS.
American 1-day Clocks .... Rs. 8
Do. 8 " Do. .... " 15
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm.......... " 14
Do. 8 " Do. do. .... " 20
Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—
Best Treble Balls.......... Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.......... 3 12
Do. Youth's do.......... 3 0
Do. do. do.......... 1 8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats 11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do. 8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do. 5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled 6 8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.
TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; (To screw on Flat.) CUT; (To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... " 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ....Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.
CASH BOXES.
Toilet — 6 long, 3½ wide, 2¾ deep ......each...Rs. 18 0
No. 00 — 7½ " 4½ " 3 " ...... " 20 0
No. 1 — 9 " 5¼ " 3½ " ...... " 21 0
No. 2 — 9½ " 6 " 3¾ " ...... " 23 0
No. 3 — 10½ " 6 " 4 " ...... " 25 0
No. 4 — 12 " 7 " 5 " ...... " 28 0
No. 5 — 13 " 8 " 5½ " ...... " 32 0
PAPER BOXES.
No. 1 — 14½ long, 9 wide, 5¾ deep ......each...Rs. 25 0
No. 2 — 15½ " 9½ " 6¼ " ...... " 28 0
No. 3 — 17½ " 10¾ " 7¼ " ...... " 33 0
No. 4 — 19 " 12½ " 7¼ " ...... " 39 0
DEED BOXES.
No. 1 — 13¾ long, 9¼ wide, 8¾ deep ......each...Rs. 23 0
No. 3 — 16¾ " 12¼ " 11 " ...... " 30 0
No. 6 — 23¾ " 16¼ " 16¼ " ...... " 45 0
FLAT DEED BOXES.
No. 3 — 16¾ long, 12¼ wide, 6 deep......each...Rs. 32 0
MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.
The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.
INDIAN BRANCH.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE DIRECTORS of the Company beg to call attention to their Rates of Premium for the Whole Term of Life with profits, which are lower than those of other Offices, in some cases *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged. Thus Assurers on that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of profits.
By order,
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Bombay, August 1863. Secretary for Western India.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUND £2,122,828.
THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of Premium.
Pucka built and tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.
Bombay, 10th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2000,000.
FIRE Premiums for year 1858..........£196,148
Do. do. 1859.......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860.......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861.......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M., on account of Moola Surrufally Vulleebhoy, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co.
1,131 Bundles Nail Rod Iron.
23 Bundles Sheet Iron.
TERMS—CASH.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., &c..

TWO NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.
Just landed per ex *Birkby*.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission two very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociables, one with Glass Shutters (for monsoon), with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco, and Drab Silk Linings, &c.
These Carriages are particularly built for one or two Horses, very Roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known makers, "Lewis," of Salisbury, and Holmans & Co., of Long Acre.
Price moderate to effect quick sale.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.
JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY the 17th instant Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
On account of Memon Lullimon Esaw.
By order of Goverdhun Anundjee.
5 Bales T Cloth 501 Pieces 7lb.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. on the premises, a Piece of Ground with a Dwelling-house thereon, situate without the fort walls of Bombay on Kalbadavie Road, assessed under No. 92 and entered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 121, bounded on the East by the property belonging to Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, on the West by the Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the House of Vurjeeram Vullubdass and on the North by the House of Purmanund Thaver.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of the Mortgagee and with the consent of the Mortgager Eduljee Hormusjee and his wife Buchoobye.
On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 5 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), a piece of Fuzendaree Ground, with Warehouse and Shops built thereon, situate without the Fort, in Shaik Abdoolrahmon Street, close to Market, on the road leading to Sir Jamsetjee's Halyebaug, assessed under No. 92, admeasuring 36 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or 117½ square yards, bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Pandocsett, West by the Syed Abdoolrahamon Street, North by the warehouse of Jurbye, the widow of Pestonjee Dorabjee Patell, deceased, and on the South by the Nagdeo Row. The property is now let to Dorabjee Nowrojee Chinaie, at a monthly rental of Rs. 50. For further particulars and inspection of plan apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Gentlemen's very superior plain Calf Boots, with Kid Tops.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad, also Ditto Leggings. Price Rs. 15 each.
Bombay, 13th August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists, a collection of valuable Books, comprising Webster's Dictionary, Robertson's and Fielding's Works, Wellington's despatches, Treasury of Reference, Persian, Arabic, and English and Hindee and English Dictionaries, Historical Essays, Works of the British Poets, Seven Churches of Asia, Indian Domestic Economy, Milton's Works, the Church in the Army, Ancient Rome, Vanity Fair, Elegant Extracts, Scinde, Colonial Policy, My Travels, Works of Washington, British Commander, Shakespeare, Selections from Hooker and several others.
AT 1 P.M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF SWEDISH HAMMERED IRON.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Elphinstone Bunder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Cursondass Shamjee, the first purchaser.
About 140 tons Swedish hammered Iron, landed ex *King of Italy*.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL KNOWN FAST SCREW STEAMER "BOMBAY."
On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., at their Rooms, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the well known and fast Screw Steamer *Bombay*, of 227 tons and 90 horse-power, with all her Stores, Gears, &c., the Engine in good order. For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. KELLY and HORE, Solicitors, at their Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex "Bezuvila" and "Ambrose."
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Carts with imitation caneand wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts and plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are built to order to stand the Indian climate, by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Patentees.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th August 1863.

Insurances &c.,

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrison & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.
Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.
INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors
William H. Smoult, Esq. — George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. — Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
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Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. — *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. — Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. — *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. — Messrs. Leckie & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
George Taylor, Esq. — J. Somerville, Esq.
T. F. Gray, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds
ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.
THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.
2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.
3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1862 which is equivalent to 47½ per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	192 8 0	228 8 0
30	"	10,000	480	228 0 0	252 0 0
40	"	10,000	590	280 4 0	309 12 0
50	"	10,000	740	351 8 0	388 8 0
60	"	10,000	1,030	489 4 0	540 12 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.
5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.
6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.
7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.
8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.
9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.
10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.
11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.
12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.
13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.
14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.
15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.
The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.
For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

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